

# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

ROCK SPRINGS

SUPERIOR

RELIANCE

HANNA

WINTON

## ★ ★ CONTENTS ★ ★

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FEBRUARY, 1938





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*On Easy Weekly Payments at all*

**THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES**

Rock Springs

Reliance

Winton

Superior

Hanna

# EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 15

FEBRUARY, 1938

NUMBER 2

## "A Thread of English Road"

CHRISTMAS, as has been the case for years, brought us quite a few books. Perhaps the most fascinating of the lot was "A Thread of English Road" by Charles S. Brooks, an American who is the author of many interesting volumes.

This little book, first published in 1924, had its seventh printing in 1929. It is a narrative of a cycling trip made by four Americans across southern England. The party consisted of Mr. W. L. Flory, his wife June McCune Flory, an artist, their then ten-year-old son John, who later came to be known as "Gingerale," for which beverage he had a passion, and the author. We gather a few of the high-points of the story for the edification of our readers.

Near Milford the cyclists left the Portsmouth road following a less travelled way. At Grayswood they paused for the night, where the author met a fellow cyclist with whom he scraped up an acquaintance. Here is the story:

"He was a chemist—a druggist, as we would say,—who was riding for his vacation down to Chichester on a visit to his sister. He was a little dried-up man of shriveled shank, but he had pedaled that day all the distance from Hampstead Heath in London. He was absorbed by my account of the glories and versatility of the American drug store and I warmed to the stars and stripes and did my subject justice. He had, himself, he boasted, a great red urn of liquid in the window of his shop and a light behind to show its flaming color, but he surrendered before soda water and sandwiches, books, candy, cigars, handkerchiefs, telephone booths, writing paper, umbrellas, fountain pens, rubber sponges, bathing caps, shaving soap, safety razors, periodicals, tooth paste, cameras, baseball scores, radio-sets, toy balloons, bed warmers and cocktail shakers. It was a shame to turn a desolating machine gun on a man with only a penny pistol."

Discoursing at length on the changing fashion of books, author Brooks after holding that authors fol-

low the current fashion as closely as the buyers of a woman's hat or skirt said:

"There was a vogue once for historical romance, a fading echo from the days of Dumas and Scott, and the plots that were laid in the dashing court of Henry of Navarre or on undiscovered Balkan hills. It was fashion merely, like bobbed hair and a short skirt. Peace to the chilly ashes of Zenda and of Rupert! Their valiant sword rusts on a neglected shelf. Next the novel of white slavery swept the country like a plague, and there was hardly a debutante unfamiliar with the dirty undergarment of the world. There followed the story of the 'great clean, open spaces of the west'—I quote from the gaudy jackets of a hundred novels—'where a man was a man and a woman was a woman.'

"And the pity lay in this, that for a chance of quick success, unknown authors wrote in a field foreign to their experience.

"And then a crop of books sprouted from the trenches of the war. And sex came to be the universal plot—sex, not as in the days of the Restoration when it was a loose affair of gallantry, but sex that posed in realistic uplift and leered from a scarlet pulpit, sex introspective that analyzed its dreams and demanded license. Time had been but a few years back when the heroine, however much belabored, had escaped her wicked Sheikh. But now, alas, her undoing is made a moral end; for it is holier in these present days to snap your fingers at Queen Victoria and the marriage service and to elope with a new companion than to endure a tired husband from the city who reads the colored supplement and dozes after dinner."

We recall the young American soldier who, while in Paris, was told that a certain tower clock had not been stopped for one hundred years or more. This young adventurer climbed up into the tower at night, effectually stopping the faithful old machine. A prototype of this mischievous American

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was encamped at St. Catherine's near Winchester during the Great War. Mr. Brooks tells this story of the modern sacking of Winchester Cathedral, an experience which the venerable building has passed through many times.

"It seems that for many centuries there had hung from a peg inside the cathedral a mighty key which legend reported had once unlocked the door of an earlier Saxon church. It was a massive weight of metal and a good foot long—worthy of Peter and the exacting gate of heaven—and since the Norman Conquest it had been undisturbed.

"But one day when the American troops were encamped at Winchester it disappeared. I fancy it was a verger on his peaceful morning round who discovered it was missing from its usual peg. He looked again, lest his poor old eyes were up to tricks. Then in an excited whisper he spread the theft, till vergers, choristers, curates, organist and deacons were gathered at the sacrilege. Presently the Norman arches so clamored at the loss that the Bishop himself, with buttons all awry, came upon a trot with fat legs twinkling in amazement. I do not know how such things are managed in these high circles but I suspect that the whole ecclesiastical family now sat in conference and that the American army was addressed under a mighty seal. Had the cathedral itself, like Aladdin's enchanted palace, disappeared from its accustomed site, Swithun's bones and all, the excitement could not have been more shrill.

"The American army, man by man, was questioned by its officers, and company after company was lined up to be told the loss, but the key was not discovered. Pershing was notified and Washington, and back came word from the Secretary of War himself that the precious key must be restored, that the bags of every unit must be searched before it entrained for France. And at last the key was found. A doughboy with a zest for souvenirs had stuffed it in his trousers' leg. It was a foretaste of a German helmet. And so, our porter ended, the key was hung again upon its Saxon peg with display of ceremonial; where it is likely to hang undisturbed for another thousand years."

We cannot pass Winchester with the story of the theft of the great key. This city, with a population of 23,000, is located in Southampton County on the Itchen River, 60 miles southwest of London. It was the *Caer Went* of the ancient Britons, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Romans, and was a capital of Wessex, rivaling London in importance for centuries. It was the governmental seat of Alfred the Great, King Canute and William the Conqueror. This great cathedral (the longest in Eng-

land—556 feet,) was founded by Bishop Walkelin in 1079, but Winchester was the seat of a bishopric as early as the seventh century. Saxon, Dane and Norman, worshipped on this site. All England knows about Saint Swithun, the old Saxon weather prophet, and patron saint of Winchester. This ninth century Bishop was a friend of King Egbert, the first king of all England and tutor of his son Ethelwulf, and of his grandson the celebrated Alfred. For nearly nine hundred years the beauty and glory of Winchester Cathedral has thrilled both the believing and the unbelieving world.

Mr. Brooks steps aside from his cycling tour to tell of his school days in Yale University. A request made by a college president to conduct a class in composition, essays, plays, stories, etc., recalled his having been once called before a college president for participation in what was known as "bottle night." We will let the author tell his own story:

"There was once at Yale a celebration that was known as bottle-night. The bottles—my pen is innocent of tipsy riot—had been used for water. We gathered and saved them through the year and cluttered a closet with them for the exquisite pleasure of hurling them from the window on a certain night of June that was chronicled, let me repeat, as bottle-night on the calendar of our happy holidays.

"I do not know the origin of this glad celebration, but I fancy its start was casual and by chance. Perhaps an eager student, whose gullet grew dry at some dull Horatian banquet, tipped his bottle off the sill as he quenched his thirst; for these bottles were lodged for coolness on the ledge outside the window. It struck the pavement below with such a merry clatter that another student, sloughed equally in dismal Greek, by intention followed suit. This second racket was enough excuse for putting off the lesson of the leanest scholar, and heads came out of windows here and there to learn what the pleasant uproar meant.

"Was the Spanish fleet—for I write of almost forgotten times when the Maine exploded—was the Spanish fleet sunk in Manila harbor? Had the rusty monitor that lay in the mud of the Quinnipiac and guarded us with its broken cannon of the Civil War—had it been struck by a shell from the open ocean and was New Haven under siege? As either joy or fear is properly expressed by noise a dozen or so more bottles were dropped.

"By this time, as you may guess, the swift contagion had run from room to room and bottles by the staggering armful burst out against the stones. And then came beer steins, drunken tobies from Mory's, basins and water pitchers, even thunder mugs (for history must



not shrink to name an ugly spade)—anything that would break with sufficient clatter. It is said that one student, swayed by a zealous love of country and eager to do his bit, threw down his picture frames and had gone so far as to drag his window seat halfway across his casement when at last a tardy reason cooled his passion. Farnam echoed Durfee. South Middle called across to Welch. Deep, as it were, answered unto deep.

"When it was over and the little tune of midnight had been played on the chapel bells there was some slight inquiry among the students as to what the celebration marked, but in general it was felt that the night had been worthy in itself from whatever cause it had sprung. It was checked therefore on the calendar as an extra feast night of the merry saints—a supererogatory season of noisy hecatomb to a sophomore's unknown god. And then and there another Yale tradition had been born and christened."

The pilgrims spent three days at Lyndhurst on the edge of one of England's few remaining forests. The landlady in charge of the inn was not altogether bad though of sour pickle aspect.

"She told us how we might see the forest best—trees! and not the bare-cropped plain. And she was the instrument in a contract with a bored, thin-ribbed horse that drew us slowly to its shadowy depth. As we clambered in his buggy he looked around at us with a tired expression which showed that the trip was no novelty to him and was certainly not worth the effort.

"As I have hinted elsewhere, I have no enthusiasm for the horse in general. I consider that he is built too high for safety, and that later invention is needed, as with the first tall bicycle. Nor do I feel entirely at my ease when he turns his head and shows his teeth at me, long yellow fangs that threaten to scrape along my arm. I am the last person to look a gift horse in the mouth. As for a certain quivering of his neck, I cannot but conclude that some deviltry boils up beneath to threaten my security. It would be a better ordering of nature were he controlled by brakes and levers, and frisked only as you gave him gas. I am in exact agreement with a friend of mine who says that he finds horses either dangerous or monotonous. But as horses go, I had no quarrel with this particular beast, for he had fallen to a slippered state and had lost the ugly tricks of youth. On a downward stretch, with the buggy pushing, he was good for seven miles an hour.

"We had now come to know our landlady and she confided to us that tourists on bicycles were not what they used to be, but were re-

cruited from the lower strata—not the best people, really!—and that it was because of this social readjustment that she had looked coldly on our arrival. Let me add, except for her, that we met nothing but an instant kindness and civility from every hotel keeper on our travels.

"Our days at Lyndhurst were spent chiefly in the hotel grounds, for here at our very door were trees worthy of the forests' legends—of those days when King William Rufus (I forget the number of his royal license) laid out the district as a hunting park and drove the peasants from their homes with an inhuman negligence that earned his tragic end. As a cockney remarks in this week's *Punch*—'E buttered 'is own bread, an' so 'e 'ad to lie on it.'

"Our one excursion with the above-mentioned bony horse occupied a delightfully sleepy afternoon and took us to the Rufus Stone—the spot where this cruel king lay on his buttered bread. Our driver had the latest gossip of the deed, and he pointed out its circumstance to ourselves and a dozen other trippers who gathered for his wisdom. Our horse, who knew the story by heart, fell into an uneasy sleep, with three legs on stiff duty and the fourth hanging in a limp sabbatical. It was a plot, our driver told us, to rid England of a hated king and one of his own retainers is supposed to have popped an arrow at him with intention. A certain Sir William Tyrrell may have been the man—for our driver was not one of your dogmatic historians—and there is a legend of his flight across the forest. A blacksmith on the Avon shod his horse and helped him across the river and the shallow is still called Tyrrell's Ford. The body of the king lay neglected until a charcoal burner threw it in his cart and bore it off to Winchester where it was buried without ceremony or grief or honor. And presently the tower above his coffin fell, and good men said it was a proper answer to the sacrilege of burying so foul a king in a sacred place."

This little book like the author's "Roads to the North" and "Roundabout to Canterbury," tells of Old England, its marvelous old cathedrals and buildings, its gentle streams that retain their crystalline purity in a nation of forty-seven millions; of its little villages peopled for centuries by simple souls who alas are now giving away to the tourist who comes in droves via the charabancs and who climb over much that is beautiful, too often without seeing beauty. These people come to romp and play, to go back to their crowded homes at nightfall carrying with them, perhaps unconsciously, the loveliness that the four cyclists revealed in.

## • • *Run of the Mine* • •

### On Personal Conduct and Employment

SOME years ago the management of The Union Pacific Coal Company established the principle that an employe whose personal conduct was such as to prejudice the welfare of his fellow employes and their families, would not be retained.

In the beginning a number of cases appeared, ranging from the illicit sale of liquor in miners' houses, to house brawls, where women and children were involved, liquor again the major cause of the difficulty. In at least two cases employes became flagrantly involved with the wives of other men, these employes discharged. Theft of railroad property with subsequent conviction appeared a few times also.

The outstanding case of discharging men for activities outside of, but affecting the welfare of the mass of employes, was that of fifteen men discharged in 1928 for dual unionism. These men, after having taken an oath to support the U. M. W. of A., sought to destroy that union by substituting the I. W. W. for same. The men were discharged on unquestionable proof of guilt and a trial was denied them for the reason that proof of I. W. W. activity came from U. M. W. of A. men. The national officers of the U. M. W. of A. refused to protest the action of the Coal Company management.

More recently an employe was discharged because of his being charged with an offense against a woman. While the court failed to convict this man, the circumstances were such as to justify our position that he and his family could best re-establish themselves elsewhere. This discharge followed the case of another employe who was convicted of a heinous crime against a young child and who is now serving an extended penitentiary sentence.

All of the men so dismissed were taken out of the Company's service under the provision of the wage agreement which vests the right to hire and discharge exclusively with the Company. In every instance, the management took the position, that the well being of the greater number of employes and their families who maintain a high standard of conduct, not only necessitated, but made it their duty to remove the individual who could or would not maintain a respectable attitude. Where ample evidence of moral shortcomings existed, the man-

agement has continuously held that the action taken was not debatable.

In 1937, some 40,000 persons were killed and 1,400,000 were injured by trucks and automobiles on the streets and highways of the nation. A very high percentage of these accidents were directly occasioned by the excessive use of intoxicants—drunken drivers. More than fifty years ago the railroads found it absolutely necessary to prohibit the use of intoxicants by engine and train employes. With this action the standards of conduct of all railway employes was sharply raised, and accidents with loss of life fell off. Today, the employes of the American railroads are almost universally sober, ranking at the top in citizenry. We have no hesitation in saying that our employes have made similar progress in the past few years, and we hold that the individual who imperils the people in his neighborhood or whose conduct is too far below par should be moved out. We believe that the better element is behind us in our effort to improve living conditions.

### A Poor Working Contract Provision

WHEN the wage contracts covering the western coal mining states come up in 1939 for renewal, a provision similar to that written into the new anthracite wage agreement should be included therein, which provides for a seven-hour day and a five-day week, except that operators are "permitted to operate six days a week on any twelve weeks in a year."

To restrict coal mine labor to thirty-five hours per week, when it is a known fact that due to the seasonal character of the industry the mines, nation wide, cannot work more than 180 to 200 days. seems ridiculous, the operator compelled to employ excess labor in order to care for a short peak demand period. The final result of this situation is that the permanent employes with families, many of whom have been employed in the case of The Union Pacific Coal Company from twenty to fifty years, have their annual wages reduced by the employment of men who are not needed to get out the year's coal requirement.

This situation might not be so bad if the extra men employed were prepared to stay at work, which in many instances is not the case, some 300

*(Please turn to page 56)*

## Our 1937 Safety Performance

WHILE 1937 did not meet our tonnage expectations, we are ecstatically happy over the reduction made in fatal and non-fatal accidents, so much so in fact that we published a statement for our accident performance for three periods of five

years each with the performance for the year 1937 set out separately. For convenience we here reproduce the statements published in the Rock Springs "Miner" and the "Rocket."

### An Appreciation

The Union Pacific Coal Company has carried on an intensive campaign for the reduction of mine accidents for fifteen years.

The results obtained during the first ten years were not heartening, though hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by the company in an effort to save lives, limbs, and broken and bruised bodies, and yet, in spite of many disappointments, the management, supported by many earnest minded employees, toiled on, hoping for eventual betterment.

The tide turned in 1932, and our accident ratio has gone down rapidly since that time. *The record for the year 1937 was the best in the history of the properties, which have been engaged in the production of coal since 1868.* For convenience, we present our now fast improving accident showing, in three periods of five years each. The record for 1937, the high point, is also set out separately.

Period	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS			Tons Coal Mined Per Accident	Man-Hours Worked Per Accident
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total		
1923-27.....	48	1319	1367	10,511	15,617
1928-32.....	35	1045	1080	12,393	16,329
1933-37.....	22	241	263	53,192	61,165
Year 1937.....	2	38	40	82,891	92,680

Who, after giving even casual thought to these figures, will now say that permissible explosives, rock-dusting, water on mining machines, protective hats, shoes, goggles, gloves, safety rules and safety instructions, are not worth while? *What do you, the wives, mothers, and dependents of our mine workers, think of the reduction in the measure of sorrow and anguish that has been achieved in the past five years?*

We are making magnificent progress, but with due humility we must insist that there yet remains much to be done. The management desires to express its deep gratitude to the employees that have, through their thoughtfulness, foresight, skill and patient effort, made accident reduction possible. The foundation work done by our deceased friend Thomas Gibson, Messrs. A. W. Dickinson, John A. Smith, and Vernon O. Murray, was the beginning; *our goal, no deaths and not to exceed two non-fatal accidents per month.*

#### THE UNION PACIFIC COAL CO.

EUGENE MCAULIFFE, *President*

Geo. A. Brown, Supt., Superior

F. V. Hicks, Supt., Winton

M. W. Medill, Supt., Reliance

Vernon O. Murray, Supt., Rock Springs

O. G. Sharrer, Supt., Hanna

T. H. Butler, Supervisor of Mines

M. J. Grillos, Ventilation Engineer

R. R. Knill, Safety Engineer

I. N. Bayless, General Manager

George B. Pryde, Vice-Pres., Operation

Some years ago a friend remarked that The Union Pacific Coal Company was the only coal mining company that had the courage to publish a bad safety record. Our employees will recall the large red-colored card put out in 1934, carrying the names, nature of accidents, and number of dependents left by ninety men who died on our properties by mine accident. At the bottom of this card a question was asked: "Should we forget these ninety dead?"

Since 1934, sixteen additional fatalities occurred on and about the property, or a total of 106 deaths since January 1, 1923. The two deaths that oc-

curred in 1937 might have been avoided with just a trifle more vigilance. We must keep in mind that all mining carries hazards, but the same rule applies to driving automobiles, and certainly the driving public are making a mess of street and highway safety.

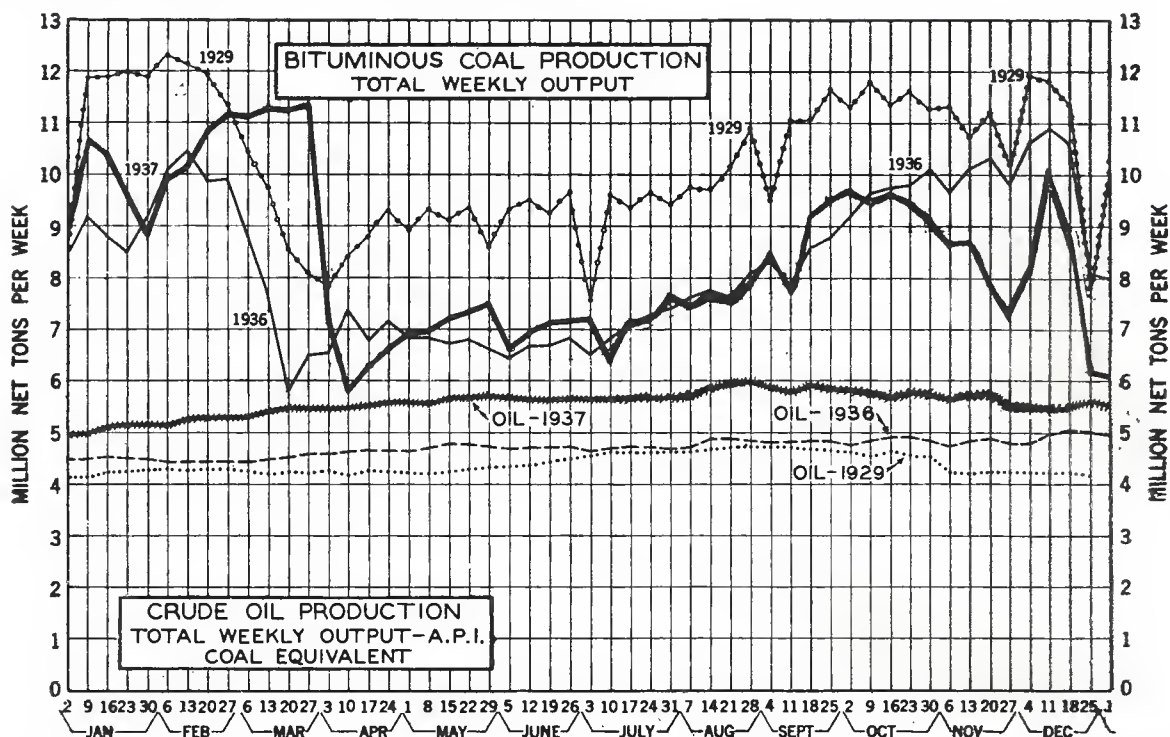
As this is written we do not know what will happen in January, but what has been done in one mine can be done in all, and as Dr. L. E. Young said: "There is only a split second between a fatal and a non-fatal accident." Remember our goal, "No deaths and not to exceed two non-fatal accidents per month" in 1938.



## Production of Coal in 1937

THE Bituminous Coal Commission which has taken over the collection of coal and oil production statistics put out the graph shown below on

January 8th, the figures collected are subject to slight revision:



The production of bituminous coal increased from 434,070,000 tons in 1936 to 440,265,000 tons in 1937, an increase of 1.4 per cent. The production of anthracite fell off from 54,760,000 tons in 1936 to 50,091,000 tons in 1937, a loss of 8.5 per cent.

The production of crude petroleum when translated into coal values, increased from the equivalent

of 247,409,000 tons in 1936 to 291,358,000 tons in 1937, a gain of 17.8 per cent. In reducing crude petroleum to coal a barrel of oil is assumed to hold in heat value 6,000,000 B. t. u., coal computed on basis of 13,100 B. t. u. per pound. Doubtless less coal will be produced in 1938 than was mined in 1937. Oil apparently, plus its relative, natural gas, holds the center of the stage.

### A Poor Working Contract Provision

(Continued from page 54)

men recently employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company separated from the service in 1937. Of these 300 men, 129 left without assigning any reason, certain of the 300 dying and leaving the service for causes beyond their control.

The permanent workmen should take this situation up with their District Officers requesting that the "twelve weeks with six days per week" provision be written into the wage agreement. If this was done and the cooperation of the men in the other western states was secured, the agreement could be modified to the advantage of the men and the coal operators.

### Troubles of a Small Coal Operator

WHILE engaged in the effort to digest and follow the instructions set forth in the numerous circulars and bulletins flowing from the Bituminous Coal Commission, we have often wondered what the small coal operator, who frequently is lacking in education, who has no bookkeeper, and who cannot afford to engage an attorney, does with the various demands made on him under the Bituminous Coal Act.

Not long ago a small western operator, whose sincerity cannot be questioned, wrote a letter to a gentleman, who, in his official capacity, had urged him to sign and comply with the Bituminous coal code, this letter reproduced herewith:

"Pardon me for not answering before, I



have had lots of worry and troubles lately. Had a delay in getting coal striped and had a hard time getting things running again. Now here is my opinion in regards to it. First my coal output is so small that it does not matter much. Second I have never signed a paper yet that it did not cost me money. And the way things are going now I cannot stand any more escpences. Sales tax, road tax, insurance tax, license tax, permits, e.t.c. If these keeps on I for one feel what is the use just as well shut down for it will eventually get us all. Furthermore I have not sold a single ton of coal to any federal enterprice. Post offices e.t.c. All my coal output is used by private people. The mine is 40 miles from highway and I am shipping no coal by rails, it is all trucked out. Coal is high grade lignite better than anny arround here. How would it benefit me if I sign this code. Mr. \* \* \* you undoubtedly cannot know how things are since relief work has ben going on. Here is a sample of it. I needed a couple of miners and knowed of 2 good miners working on relief work. I tried to get these men and the answer I got was—Mining is too hard work—we are getting annough now to live on why should we go and work hard. Now I feel we are working hard only to be tax to full capacity to keep the shiftless and so on going. I cannot see how we can keep on running this way.”

There is an element of tragedy in this letter, the situation relative to paying the numerous taxes, making out numerous involved reports and the problem of securing labor that prefers to remain on relief, real problems to many small employers. The large employer usually has an organization that can assimilate demands of this character.

## What Cost Taxes

In October, last, we found it necessary to make some repairs to the house in which we live. The job cost for labor, \$95.59, on which we were required to pay, for Public Liability Insurance \$9.60, for Social Security Insurance \$2.87, a total of \$12.47, or 13 per cent of the wage bill. Pretty stiff. However, they say taxes are going higher.

## Acceptable Advice

The head of the Health Department of Wichita Falls, Texas, recently announced that “jumping out of bed the moment you awaken is a very dangerous habit.”

This good doctor reminded his hearers that a dog when aroused from sleep will stretch a few times before calling it a night. He advised sleepers to wait a few minutes, possibly twenty, “to allow certain physiological adjustments to take place.”

This doctor, if his position is dependent on popular vote, should stay in office until he fails to wake up at all.

## In the Good Old Days

How would you like—

To go out to the woodpile every morning and whack up enough wood for the breakfast fire in the old range?

To hike over to the ice house every morning and get a chunk of ice so ma could keep the milk sweet and the butter firm?

To go out to the well every morning and fill up the water buckets so ma could wash and cook all day?

To trim the wicks on a lot of kerosene lamps and polish the chimneys with old newspapers so you could read at night?

To dance all night with your best gal and then walk home four miles through the snow, swinging an old oil lantern?

To go to bed every night with the chickens because there wouldn't be anything to keep you awake?

If you would, you'd like to live in the good old days they're always talking about.—*General Electric News.*

## Schools

The State Basketball Tournament will be held at Laramie March 23-24-25-26, 1938, as per announcement sent out by the Board of Control of the Wyoming Athletic Association. It also offered the recommendation that the football play-off amongst high schools be divided into classes A and B, the first group to consist of Casper, Sheridan, Rock Springs, Cheyenne and Laramie, class B to be represented by selection from the remaining schools.

At the Junior High School gym on January 11th, The Union Pacific Coal Company basketball team defeated the Fraternal Order of Eagles by 32 to 31.

## ON THE RIGHT ROAD

They had lost their way in their new and expensive car.

“There's a sign, dear,” she said to her husband, who got out of the car and flashed his flashlight on the board:

He read: “To the Poorhouse.”

“Yes,” he answered, “We're on the right road and we didn't know it.”

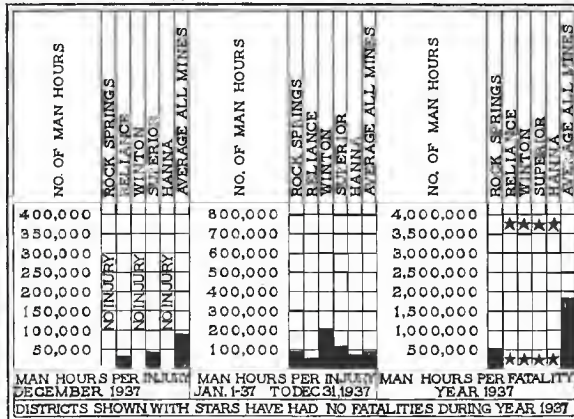
## ALIBI

Magistrate: “Are you positive you know where your husband was on the night this crime was committed?”

Wife: “Well, if I don't know, I busted a good rolling pin over an innocent man's head.”

# Make It Safe

## December Accident Graph



THE last graph for the year of 1937 is shown above. Three of the districts show an improvement over 1936, these being Rock Springs, Winton and Superior. Reliance and Hanna slid back some, but we are expecting them to do better in 1938. The total of all districts shows an improvement over 1936 of 23,343 man hours per injury. We finished this year with 92,681 man hours per injury. This is a good record so far as frequency is concerned and it will be necessary for everyone to put forth a great deal of effort if we are to better that mark in 1938.

Two fatalities and several serious injuries left much to be desired in the severity of our accidents. A fatal injury is always a black spot on any safety record and the elimination of the fatalities is the goal of our 1938 safety campaign. Past experience has taught us that in order to do this we must cut down our more severe injuries, and this, in turn, must be accomplished by a reduction of our less serious or minor injuries. This means an everyday safety campaign for everyone. If we are sincere and do our work intelligently and vigorously as we go along, our safety record, from a standpoint of severity, as well as frequency, can and will be better in the year 1938.

### COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES DECEMBER, 1937

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	33,880	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	43,610	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	18,319	0	No Injury
Total.....	95,809	0	No Injury

Reliance No. 1.....	38,038	1	38,038
Reliance No. 7.....	12,488	1	12,488
Reliance Outside ....	11,081	0	No Injury
Total.....	61,607	2	30,804

Winton No. 1.....	48,545	0	No Injury
Winton Outside .....	10,003	0	No Injury
Total.....	58,548	0	No Injury

Superior "B" .....	23,212	2xx	11,606
Superior "C" .....	24,570	0	No Injury
Superior "D" .....	24,290	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	16,940	0	No Injury
Total.....	89,012	2	44,506

Hanna No. 4.....	36,071	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside .....	11,734	0	No Injury
Total.....	47,805	0	No Injury

All Districts, 1937...	352,781	4	88,195
All Districts, 1936...	367,622	8	45,953

### PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, INCLUSIVE

Rock Springs No. 4..	357,189	3	119,063
Rock Springs No. 8..	450,779	8	56,347
Rock Springs Outside	213,924	0	No Injury
Total.....	1,021,892	11	92,899

Reliance No. 1.....	385,455	5	77,091
Reliance No. 7.....	111,412	5	22,282
Reliance Outside ...	113,645	1	113,645
Total.....	610,512	11	55,501

Winton No. 1.....	505,855	3	168,618
Winton Outside .....	106,197	0	No Injury
Total.....	612,052	3	204,017

Superior "B" .....	245,434	5	49,087
Superior "C" .....	256,725	2	128,363
Superior "D".....	246,701x	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ....	187,929	1	187,929
Total.....	936,789	8	117,099



Hanna No. 4.....	383,019	5*	76,604
Hanna Outside .....	142,973	2	71,487
Total.....	525,992	7	75,142
All Districts, 1937..	3,707,237	40	92,681
All Districts, 1936..	3,744,274	54	69,338

x—Includes man hours for Superior "E" Mine, January 1 to March 31, 1937.

xx—Injuries to Joe Kochevar, Feb. 13, 1937, and Chas. Gibbs, March 1, 1937—no time lost—compensation for permanent partial disability.

\*—Injury to Andrew Royce, July 29, 1937, dropped as workman requested case be dismissed without prejudice.

## Safety Awards for 1938

THE safety awards for 1938 have been expanded to provide that a suit of clothes will be awarded to the mine (instead of the group) that passes three months without a lost-time injury. The rules have been amended from time to time as experience has demonstrated changes were desirable.

The prizes awarded have resulted in more interest on the part of our employees, and it is our earnest hope that the 1937 record will be bettered, reducing the human suffering involved.

The measure of mine worker Safety Awards for the calendar year 1938 and the rules governing the contest are set forth below:

### LIST OF PRIZES

A. The Grand Prize, a new five-passenger automobile will be awarded early in February, 1939. All day workers, surface and underground, whose names appear on the payrolls for the first pay-period in July and on the last pay-period in December and who have not suffered a lost-time injury, will be eligible to participate.

B. Monthly cash prizes, one of \$15.00, one of \$10.00, and one of \$5.00, with a special prize of \$10.00 for Unit Foremen, will be awarded monthly to each mine in which no lost-time injury occurred during the month. A separate drawing will be employed in disposing of the Unit Foreman prize.

The amount of above cash prizes will be doubled in each month when all mines go through the month without a lost-time injury.

C. A special prize of a made-to-order suit of clothes will be awarded to the day workers, surface and underground, employed in and about each mine which has worked three successive months without a lost-time injury to an employee. A similar award will be made to the men working in such mine for each succeeding month passed without a lost-time injury. This award will be based on the record made in the last two months of the preceding year. If the men in a mine after winning this special prize suffer an accident, a new three months free-from-accident record must be established in order to again become eligible for this prize.

D. Monthly novelty prizes, varying in quantity comparable to the number of men employed, con-

sisting of safety wearing apparel, sporting goods and other attractive merchandise, will be awarded to all surface and underground employees working in and about the mines during the month, a separate supply of prizes arranged for each group of mines. Employees who have suffered a lost-time injury may participate in these awards.

### RULES GOVERNING THE CONTESTS

1. The present method of dividing each mine into underground and surface sections will be maintained, with a Foreman in charge of safety work in each section.

2. A careful record of all lost-time injuries will be maintained for each section. A lost-time injury is hereby defined as any injury received while in the service of the Company which prevents the injured employee from reporting for duty on the first working day following such injury.

3. Actual attendance at the meeting at which the Grand Prize (Par. A) is awarded will not be required. To secure either the cash prize awards, the suit of clothes awards, or the novelty merchandise awards, the employee must be present at the safety meeting when the awards are made, unless prevented from attendance through being on duty, through actual illness or through leave of absence, in which case the prizes will be held for the winner.

4. Employees on monthly salary will not be eligible to participate in any of the awards.

5. The conduct of all drawings will be under the direction of the auditing department of the Company. Tickets bearing the names of all surface and underground employees of the mine where the awards are made, will be placed in a suitable bowl and the first name drawn will receive the prize. If, however, the man whose name is first drawn is not present (see Rule 3) a second name will be drawn and so on until the name of a man who is present is drawn, who will receive the prize, this arrangement continuing until all awards have been made.

## December Injuries

CLARENCE KOUGH, *American, age 23, single, face-man, Section No. 14, Reliance No. 1 Mine.* Fracture of nose, contused leg and loss of two teeth. Period of disability undetermined.

The coal in the room where Clarence was working was twelve feet high. When the room is driven up, about seven feet of the coal is taken and the remaining five feet of top coal is taken as they retreat. They were coming back on the top coal. The place had been timbered, shot down and was about two-thirds cleaned up. The coal was cleaned from the left to the right side of the room and the lip of the top coal was timbered in the usual manner. Additional timber was set as the clean-up continued, before any timber was withdrawn. One prop was knocked out from under the lip and it fell up hill. Shortly after, Kough, who was work-

(Continued on page 65)

# Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

Period January 1 to December 31, 1937

WITH the ending of the year 1937 we had a total of 95 underground sections and five on the surface at all of the districts. Seventy-one of the underground sections worked 2,105,341 man hours without a compensable injury and two of the surface sections worked 320,121 man hours without a compensable injury.

We hope that the foremen of the sections which had injuries will increase their effort to stay in the "No Injury" column during 1938.

Elsewhere in this issue is the program for the drawing of the Grand Prize, a five-passenger auto-

mobile, which will go to some lucky employee. The rules for the 1938 contest are also published. Look them over so that you will be familiar with the changes.

The awards for 1938 include a new five-passenger automobile. Any lost-time injury will disqualify you from receiving a ticket for the drawing, so work safely and don't get injured, and we might add, don't be the cause of anyone being injured.

"Be alert and don't get hurt."

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	56,182	0	No Injury	
2. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	47,257	0	No Injury	
3. Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	45,514	0	No Injury	
4. Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	45,087	0	No Injury	
5. Geo. Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	44,142	0	No Injury	
6. Basil Winiski	Superior	B, Section 5	44,107	0	No Injury	
7. Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	41,454	0	No Injury	
8. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	41,265	0	No Injury	
9. W. H. Buchanan	Reliance	1, Section 5	40,264	0	No Injury	
10. R. T. Wilson	Winton	1, Section 9	40,152	0	No Injury	
11. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	38,934	0	No Injury	
12. Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	38,507	0	No Injury	
13. James Reese	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	38,262	0	No Injury	
14. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	37,793	0	No Injury	
15. Joe Fearn	Reliance	1, Section 6	37,737	0	No Injury	
16. Sam Gillilan	Superior	D, Section 2	36,981	0	No Injury	
17. W. B. Rae	Hanna	4, Section 1	36,176	0	No Injury	
18. Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	35,756	0	No Injury	
19. Richard Haag	Superior	D, Section 4	35,749	0	No Injury	
20. Carl A. Kansala	Superior	C, Section 2	35,448	0	No Injury	
21. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	35,238	0	No Injury	
22. Paul Cox	Superior	D, Section 5	35,217	0	No Injury	
23. Wm. Benson	Reliance	1, Section 7	35,105	0	No Injury	
24. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	34,888	0	No Injury	
25. Henry Bays	Superior	D, Section 6	34,643	0	No Injury	
26. Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	34,370	0	No Injury	
27. Julius Reuter	Reliance	1, Section 9	34,265	0	No Injury	
28. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	34,153	0	No Injury	
29. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	33,761	0	No Injury	
30. John Traeger	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	32,809	0	No Injury	
31. Steve Welch	Reliance	1, Section 8	32,788	0	No Injury	
32. Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior	B, Section 6	31,794	0	No Injury	
33. Joe Botero	Winton	1, Section 12	31,668	0	No Injury	
34. John Peternell	Winton	1, Section 3	31,598	0	No Injury	
35. Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1, Section 1	31,402	0	No Injury	
36. D. M. Jenkins	Winton	1, Section 10	31,311	0	No Injury	
37. John Valco	Winton	1, Section 11	31,283	0	No Injury	



38.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	30,023	0	No Injury
39.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1,	Section 13	29,946	0	No Injury
40.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 14	29,645	0	No Injury
41.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1,	Section 5	29,442	0	No Injury
42.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	29,393	0	No Injury
43.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	29,330	0	No Injury
44.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	28,686	0	No Injury
45.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	28,224	0	No Injury
46.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 7	27,930	0	No Injury
47.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	27,566	0	No Injury
48.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	27,405	0	No Injury
49.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior	C,	Section 3	27,181	0	No Injury
50.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	26,887	0	No Injury
51.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	26,621	0	No Injury
52.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	26,565	0	No Injury
53.	James Gilday	Winton	1,	Section 15	26,103	0	No Injury
54.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	25,781	0	No Injury
55.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	23,968	0	No Injury
56.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	23,436	0	No Injury
57.	Ed. Christensen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	23,289	0	No Injury
58.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8,	Section 13	21,287	0	No Injury
59.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	20,398	0	No Injury
60.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section 8	20,265	0	No Injury
61.	Nick Konzatti, Sr.	Superior	D,	Section 1	20,160	0	No Injury
62.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	18,606	0	No Injury
63.	Thomas Rimmer	Hanna	4,	Section 10	14,294	0	No Injury
64.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section 4	10,570	0	No Injury
65.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	7,959	0	No Injury
66.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	1,	Section 18	7,406	0	No Injury
67.	George Sprowell	Winton	1	Section 19	7,168	0	No Injury
68.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section 20	7,154	0	No Injury
69.	John Krrpan	Winton	1	Section 16	6,790	0	No Injury
70.	James Herd	Winton	1,	Section 21	6,678	0	No Injury
71.	Roy McDonald, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section 17	6,125	0	No Injury
72.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	46,494	1	46,494
73.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4,	Section 5	44,233	1	44,233
74.	Charles Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	44,226	1	44,226
75.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section 8	43,001	1	43,001
76.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section 4	37,415	1	37,415
77.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1,	Section 4	37,359	1	37,359
78.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	36,267	1	36,267
79.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	70,259	2	35,130
80.		Reliance	1,	Section 10	32,634	1	32,634
81.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	29,897	1	29,897
82.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	29,498	1	29,498
83.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B	Section 1	25,235	1	25,235
84.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4,	Section 4	44,758	2	22,379
85.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	22,323	1	22,323
86.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section 1	37,086	2	18,543
87.	L. F. Gordon	Superior	B,	Section 3	37,037	2	18,519
88.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section 9	35,021	2	17,511
89.		Superior	B,	Section 7	33,957	2	16,979
90.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	33,859	2	16,930
91.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	32,662	2	16,331
92.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	29,512	2	14,756
93.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	25,144	2	12,572
94.	Harry Marriott	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	24,976	3	8,325
95.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section 14	4,375	1	4,375

OUTSIDE SECTIONS		Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Section Foreman	District			
1. Thomas Foster .....	Rock Springs	213,924	0	No Injury
2. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	106,197	0	No Injury
3. Port Ward .....	Superior	187,929	1	187,929
4. William Telck .....	Reliance	113,645	1	113,645
5. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	142,973	2	71,487
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937.....		3,707,237	40x	92,681
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1936.....		3,744,274	54	69,338

x—Includes injuries to Joe Kochevar and Charles Gibbs, Superior, no time lost—awards made for permanent partial disability. Injury to Andrew Royce, Hanna, dropped for reason case dismissed—no award.

## Grand Prize for Safety

TO BE AWARDED FEBRUARY 4, 1938

THE annual general safety meeting will be held at the Old Timers' Building of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming, on Friday, February 4th, at 8:00 P. M.

The Grand Prize award will be a 1938 model five-passenger automobile with all the latest improvements and safety features.

Following are the rules which will govern the contest:

1. All men employed in and around the mine, whose names appear on the payrolls July 1 to 15, 1937, and also December 15 to 31, and who have not sustained a lost-time injury, are eligible to participate in the award, unit foremen and monthly salaried men excluded.

2. Lists of the men eligible to participate in this award will be made at the district mine offices and forwarded to the Auditing Department to be checked, thereafter each man's name on the lists will be put into a capsule and deposited in a locked box, this box to remain in the possession of the Auditing Department until the night of the drawing.

3. A list showing the men eligible to participate in the award will be posted on the bulletin boards at each mine.

4. Preceding the drawing the Auditor will put the capsules containing the names into a bowl.

5. The capsules will then be thoroughly mixed.

6. A small girl, blind-folded, will draw twenty capsules, one at a time, from the large bowl, placing them in the small bowl. One capsule will then be drawn from the small bowl and handed to two disinterested labor representatives, who will open it, note the name and mine and pass it on to the announcer who will call out the name of the winner.

### Program

MR. I. N. BAYLESS, Chairman

1. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
2. Opening Remarks .....Chairman

3. Address.....Mr. Eugene McAuliffe  
(President, The Union Pacific Coal Company)

4. Address.....Mr. Hugh McLeod  
(State Coal Mine Inspector)

5. Address.....Mr. D. J. Parker  
(District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines,  
Salt Lake)

6. Address.....Mr. E. H. Denny  
(District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines,  
Denver)

7. Address.....Mr. George B. Pryde  
(Vice President, Operation,  
The Union Pacific Coal Co.)

8. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band

9. Drawing for Automobile.....Mr. Tom Berta  
(Assisted by two Labor Representatives)

## SAFETY . . .

is always more than a slogan.  
It is a prayer for protection from  
folly and carelessness.

It is a plea for men, women  
and children to preserve what  
they possess and never can re-  
gain if lost.

It is a petition to the heedless  
to see that their carelessness  
destroys no-one's life, no-one's  
limb and no-one's happiness.



# STATEMENT SHOWING MAN HOURS, COMPENSABLE INJURIES, MAN HOURS PER INJURY, FATALITIES AND MAN HOURS PER FATALITY, YEARS 1932 TO 1937, INCLUSIVE

ROCK SPRINGS:	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Man Hours .....	761,384	783,032	828,033	964,182	1,095,336	1,021,892
Injuries(xx) .....	23	13	29	25	23	11
Man Hours Per Injury...	33,104	60,233	28,553	38,567	47,623	92,899
Fatalities .....	1	0	1	1	6	2
Man Hours Per Fatality..	761,384	No Fatality	828,033	964,182	182,556	510,946
<b>RELIANCE:</b>						
Man Hours .....	291,664	285,896	320,218	439,005	565,684	610,512
Injuries(xx) .....	5	10	4	8	3	11
Man Hours Per Injury....	58,333	28,590	80,055	54,876	188,561	55,501
Fatalities .....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Man Hours Per Fatality...	No Fatality	285,896	No Fatality	No Fatality	No Fatality	No Fatality
<b>WINTON:</b>						
Man Hours .....	419,088	417,752	505,482	604,618	623,399	612,052
Injuries(xx) .....	13	1	9	18	6	3
Man Hours Per Injury...	32,238	417,752	56,165	33,590	103,900	204,017
Fatalities .....	0	0	1	4	0	0
Man Hours Per Fatality..	No Fatality	No Fatality	505,482	151,155	No Fatality	No Fatality
<b>SUPERIOR:</b>						
Man Hours .....	663,536	637,232	723,174	824,418	940,856	936,789
Injuries(xx) .....	9	9	8	7	17 <sup>x</sup>	8 <sup>x</sup>
Man Hours Per Injury...	73,726	70,804	90,397	117,774	55,344	117,099
Fatalities .....	0	0	1	2	0	0
Man Hours Per Fatality..	No Fatality	No Fatality	723,174	412,209	No Fatality	No Fatality
<b>HANNA:</b>						
Man Hours .....	471,544	419,192	423,776	458,982	518,999	525,992
Injuries(xx) .....	10	10	12	6	5	7
Man Hours Per Injury...	47,154	41,919	35,315	76,497	103,800	75,142
Fatalities .....	0	2	0	1	0	0
Man Hours Per Fatality..	No Fatality	209,596	No Fatality	458,982	No Fatality	No Fatality
<b>ALL DISTRICTS:</b>						
Man Hours .....	2,607,216	2,543,104	2,800,683	3,291,205	3,744,274	3,707,237
Injuries(xx) .....	60	43	62	64	54 <sup>x</sup>	40 <sup>x</sup>
Man Hours Per Injury...	43,454	59,142	45,172	51,425	69,338	92,681
Fatalities .....	1	3	3	8	6	2
Man Hours Per Fatality..	2,607,216	847,701	933,561	411,401	624,046	1,853,619

x—Includes two injuries, no lost time—paid compensation for permanent partial disability.

xx—Injuries include fatalities.

## Bulletin Boards

### STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO DECEMBER 31, 1937

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	85
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	120
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	18
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	2
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	43
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	509
Superior "B" Mine.....	102
Superior "C" Mine.....	121
Superior "D" Mine.....	406
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	49
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,621
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,201
Reliance Tipple .....	1,037
Winton Tipple .....	2,821
Superior "B" Tipple.....	289
Superior "C" Tipple.....	3,095
Superior "D" Tipple.....	275
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	49
	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs .....	1,933
Reliance .....	91
Winton .....	2,418
Superior .....	2,690
Hanna .....	793

### Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past twelve months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be awarded on February 4, 1938, at the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, Wyo.

William Batters, Rock Springs  
August Gentilini, Rock Springs  
Carl Good, Rock Springs  
Lino Jokich, Rock Springs  
J. E. Jones, Rock Springs

(Continued on following page)

### Statement of Compensable Injuries, Year 1937 Compared With Previous Five Year Period, 1932 to 1936, Inclusive

	FIVE YEAR PERIOD				1937 PERIOD				INC. OR DEC. 1937 OVER FIVE YEAR PERIOD			
	Manhours	Injuries Including Fatal	Manhours Per Injury	Fatalities Per Fatality	Manhours	Injuries Including Fatal	Manhours Per Injury	Fatalities Per Fatality	Increase or Decrease Manhours Per Injury	Increase or Decrease Manhours Per Fatality	Per Cent Increase or Decrease	
Rock Springs	4,431,967	113	39,221	9	492,441	11	1,021,892	2	+53,678	+18,505	57.78	
Reliance	1,902,467	30	63,416	1	1,902,467	11	610,512	0	-7,915	No Fatality	14.26	
Winton	2,570,339	47	54,688	5	514,068	3	612,052	0	+149,329	No Fatality	73.19	
Superior	3,789,216	50	75,784	3	1,263,073	8 <sup>x</sup>	936,789	0	+41,315	No Fatality	35.28	
Hanna	2,292,493	43	53,314	3	764,164	7	525,992	0	+21,828	No Fatality	29.05	
TOTAL	14,986,482	283	52,956	21	713,642	40 <sup>x</sup>	3,707,237	2	+39,725	+1,139,977	42.86	

x—Includes 2 injuries, no lost time—paid compensation for permanent partial disability.



## Monthly Safety Awards

**S**AFETY meetings for the month of December were held January 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 at Superior, Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance and Hanna, respectively.

Cash awards for safety were made at all districts except Reliance, where each mine had an injury which eliminated all men in that district from participating in the cash drawings. The suit of clothes awards were made to Rock Springs No. 8, Superior "B," "C" and "D" Mines, each mine completing

three consecutive months without a compensable injury. Superior "D" Mine completed the year with a clear record.

Attendance and interest at the meetings in all districts was good, and from this point of view, the chances of improving our safety performances during the coming year are favorable.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Tony Paavola	Valentine Pichnik	Emmett C. Rowley	Reynold Bluhm
Rock Springs No. 8	Edw. Willson	Ed. Liska	Geo. Stashack	R. J. Buxton
Winton No. 1	James Brimley, Jr.	M. F. Mitchell	Victor Frappart, Jr.	Lawrence Welsh
Superior "B"	Jas. Morris	Nick Shyne	Geo. F. Powers	Ed. Overy, Sr.
Superior "C"	Joe Arnoldi	Eino Kinnunen	Theo. Crombie	Adam Flockhart
Superior "D"	John Pauletich	Blaz Taday	John Cieluszek	Henry Bays
Hanna No. 4	Albert Dickinson	Alex Pascoe	Andy Ruskenen	Frank Hearne
Total	\$105	\$70	\$35	\$70

Suit of clothes awarded Mike Budak, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; J. E. Clarke, Superior "B" Mine; Eric Rink, Superior "C" Mine, and Bernard Woodhead, Superior "D" Mine.  
Reliance Nos. 1 and 7 Mines were ineligible to participate.

### Keep Your Name Off This List

(Continued from preceding page)

Elmer Maki, Rock Springs  
Edwin J. Parr, Rock Springs  
Ernest Roughley, Rock Springs  
Marko Sikich, Rock Springs  
Anton Starman, Rock Springs  
Edward Willson, Rock Springs

Wells Anderson, Reliance  
Mike Balen, Reliance  
A. J. Bevola, Reliance  
Sam Casic, Reliance  
Dominick Ferrero, Reliance  
Lucas Howard, Reliance  
Ciril Jackovich, Reliance  
Clarence Kough, Reliance  
William McPhie, Reliance  
Louie Podbevsek, Reliance  
Z. A. Portwood, Reliance

Steve Berakis, Winton  
Tony Morino, Winton  
Stewart Tait, Winton

Gus Ambus, Superior  
Angelo Angeli, Superior  
George Bender, Superior  
Frank Buchanan, Superior  
W. J. Norvell, Superior  
John Pilch, Sr., Superior

Robert Cummings, Hanna  
Charles Higgins, Hanna  
John Hill, Hanna

Joe Mellar, Hanna  
Andrew Pasonen, Hanna  
Andrew Royce, Hanna  
Geo. Staurakakis, Hanna  
Matt Wakkuri, Hanna

### December Injuries

(Continued from page 59)

ing on the high side of the coal pile, noticed the prop and went to pick it up when some coal fell from the lip and struck him in the face.

In work of this kind, it is necessary that extreme care be given to the condition of the top coal, especially right at the lip.

**SAM CASIC**, Austrian, age 49, single, machine man, Section No. 3, Reliance No. 7 Mine. Amputation of the first finger, right hand. Period of disability undetermined.

It was just before quitting time and Sam was going to oil the mining machine while the other two men were carrying up props and setting them. The rope had been broken and when the "D" was put back in place, the rope was tied to the side of it and some of the rope extended past the knot. When he finished oiling the machine, he noticed that the end of the rope was under the cutter bar so he set down the oil can, caught hold of the rope, and was going to pull it out from under the bar. When he did so, it caught in the bits and Sam's finger was caught between the rope and the corner sheave. This seems to be a case of poor workmanship.

## A Brief Resume of the Life of GEORGE WASHINGTON

GEORGE WASHINGTON, born Friday, February 22, 1732, at Bridges Creek, near Fredericksburg, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Augustine Washington, his father, born at Wakefield, 50 miles below Mount Vernon, schooled in England, sailed the seas, managed Virginia estates, part owner of an iron mine, smelter, etc., married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and, after her demise, married Mary Ball, who had six children, the first born being George. Augustine Washington died when George had reached his eleventh year, and the latter was placed under the guardianship of Lawrence Washington, a half-brother by his father's first marriage, thenceforth living at Mount Vernon.

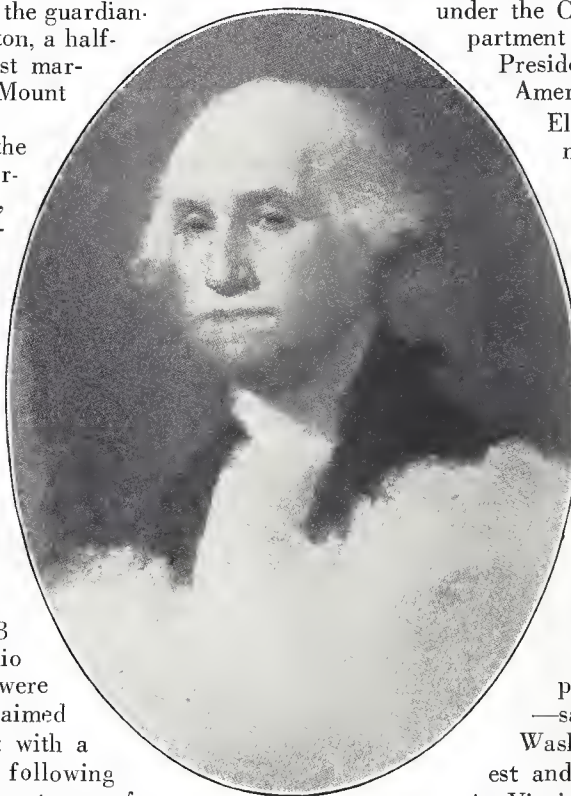
In 1749, he received the appointment of Public Surveyor of Fairfax County, traveling extensively in pursuit of his duties. Greatly interested in horse-flesh, he spent much time in the saddle on his many journeys. Was fond of hunting, fishing, dancing, the theater, in fact all outdoor recreation. Became prominent in community affairs, an active member and vestryman of the Episcopal Church.

Appointed by the Governor of Virginia in 1753 to make a trip to the Ohio Valley, where the French were encroaching upon lands claimed by the British, he set out with a party of six and the year following he led, as Lieut.-Colonel, a troop of several hundred men against the French, and was compelled to surrender. He later accepted a place under General Braddock, as personal aide-de-camp with the title of Colonel, having tired of his slighting treatment by colonial officers. After Braddock's death Washington was, at 23, appointed Commander of all the Virginia troops.

January 6, 1759, he married Martha Dandridge Custis, widow of Col. Custis, possessor of one of the largest fortunes in Virginia.

Passing over a few years, and omitting his war record, which has been published heretofore on many occasions in this magazine, he was named as one of the seven delegates to the Continental Congress, attending its first session at Philadelphia

in full uniform; in 1775, was chosen unanimously as leader of the second Continental Congress. Many claims have been put forth that he was not the first President, and that from 1781 to 1789, the following men in the order shown signed official documents as "President of the United States in Congress Assembled:" Thomas McKean (Delaware), John Hanson (Maryland), Elias Boudinot (New Jersey), Thos. Mifflin (Pennsylvania), Richard H. Lee (Virginia), Nathaniel Gorham (Massachusetts), Arthur St. Clair (Pennsylvania), and Cyrus Griffin (Virginia). He was the first President under the Constitution and, as the Department of State ruled, "the first President of the United States of America."



*George Washington*

Elected by Congress as Commander, he let it be known that he would serve without pay, accepting only actual expenses.

Was President of the Convention that drafted the Constitution in 1787.

When war with France was imminent in 1793, Congress commissioned him as Lieut. General and Commander-in-Chief, but hostilities were averted.

Early in his marriage, he owned 317 slaves, some the property of his wife. He was a man of powerful physique—6 feet 2 inches in height—weight 210 pounds—large hands and feet—sandy hair—blue eyes.

Washington, as one of the richest and largest of tobacco planters in Virginia, was of a humanitarian, sympathetic type, and to his employees displayed this trait, looking carefully

after their illnesses and requirements, employing a doctor for that purpose, clothing and good food being provided them always.

He was a good farmer, and practiced crop rotation, so diversifying his products as to raise sufficient food for his people, also carried on experiments in breeding horses and cattle.

He found time to study Shakespeare, Addison and Sterne, and could quote aptly from either.

The estate at Mount Vernon was named by his half-brother (Lawrence) in honor of Lord Vernon, British Admiral, under whom Lawrence had served at the siege of Cartagena.

(Please turn to page 70)



## Interesting Incidents in the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN

MR. LINCOLN made an engagement with Senator Wm. H. Stewart, which the former found could not be kept due to a conflicting arrangement made with his wife. Accordingly, he penned these few lines to Mr. Stewart:

"I am engaged to go to the theater with Mrs. Lincoln, and it is the kind of an engagement I never break. Come with your friend tomorrow at ten, and I shall be glad to see you."

When the hour of ten arrived, Mr. Lincoln had passed from the picture, stilled in death. The note above must have been written on April 13, 1865, Good Friday, as on that date he was assassinated, dying the following day. They were witnessing "Our American Cousins" at Ford's Theater, Washington.

\* \* \*

One of Mr. Lincoln's sons (Robert Todd Lincoln—born Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843) donated to the United States Government over ten thousand letters to and from his illustrious father, also drafts of State papers, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, etc., all these documents now under seal at the Library of Congress, and not to be opened until twenty years after the death of the donor, Robert T. Lincoln having suddenly passed away at his home in Manchester Vermont, July 26, 1926.

\* \* \*

Lincoln's version (revised by him from his own notes) of his Gettysburg address delivered on November 19, 1863, is here presented:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to

dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living,

rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought have thus far so nobly advanced. It is, rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

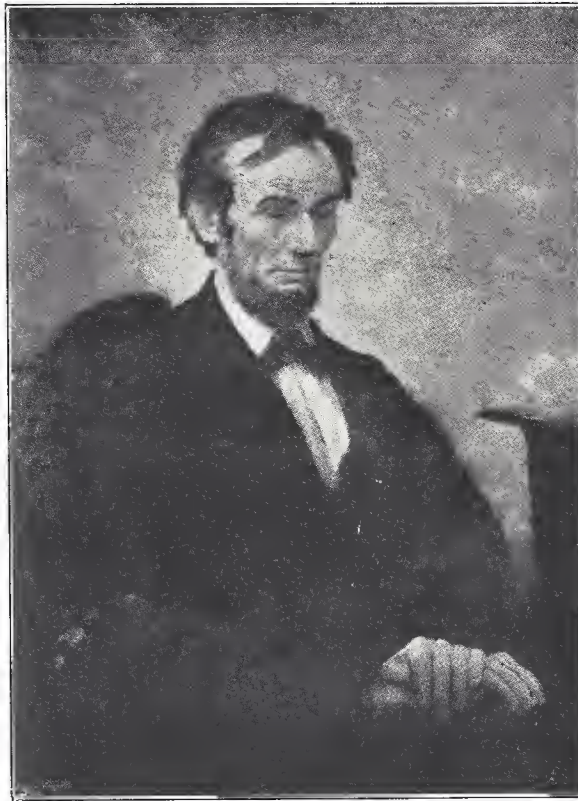
According to an historian, he made five autographic copies of that address, two delivered to a Dr. David Wills upon different occasions, one to the famous orator, Edward Everett, for display at a New York

fair, and one to the late Mr. George Bancroft, historian.

\* \* \*

As President, Mr. Lincoln was a regular attendant at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, and a silver plate adorns the arm of the pew where he sat on Sunday mornings. It is related that he never made a public confession of faith by formally joining a Church or a denomination.

(Continued on page 70)



Abraham Lincoln



# • Engineering Department •

## Peary - The Engineer

Briefed from an article by WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS,  
*Professor Emeritus of Geology, University of Michigan,*  
in the "Military Engineer"—September-October issue.

THOUGH famed as an Arctic explorer, and, above all, as the first to attain a pole of the earth, Robert E. Peary was distinguished as an engineer before any of his more important Arctic expeditions had been undertaken.

Trained under the eminent teacher of engineering, Prof. George L. Vose, Peary was graduated second in the class of 1877 at Bowdoin College. As a student, his work was marked by great originality and a thoroughness beyond anything that had been done since that department of the college was founded. The year following his graduation, he held the humble position of town surveyor in Fryeburg near his Maine home, where he found time to make, with only such assistance as he could obtain from farmer boys, a complete plan of the town, and he laid out a meridian line for the use of surveyors, which is now marked by stone monuments.

The next two years he was a draughtsman in the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington. In the summer of 1881 he entered a competitive examination for the position of Civil Engineer in the United States Navy. Of some two hundred who applied, only forty were able to pass the preliminary examinations, and of these only four survived the strenuous periods of rigid examination continued over ten 8-hour days. Peary was one of these and he made such an impression upon Engineer A. G. Menocal, who was on the examining board, that that officer saw to it that Peary was made his assistant. This was the beginning of a close association which continued as long as Peary was engaged in Engineering undertakings for the Navy Department.

Menocal was in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, now the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, and Peary's first assignment was as inspector of a dock then under construction at Key West, Florida. For sinking the heavy plates, the contractor was using the method of water jets to remove the sand at the bottom and so permit the plates to sink by gravity. However, since the bottom was in part of a conglomerate of coral with much old junk firmly cemented together, the method proved unavailable, and after complaining of the "young upstart" from the Civil Engineer Corps, the con-

tractor threw up his contract. Peary requested of the Department that he be permitted to complete the job. This was granted, and by his own methods and by making use of abandoned material for derricks and piles, he succeeded in completing the work at a cost of \$6,000 instead of the \$30,000 of the contract. While this was in progress, he came down with yellow fever, but was carried to the job as soon as the doctor would permit. He also used his skill as a swimmer to dive to the bottom and observe conditions there.

In connection with the improvement of the channel leading to the Washington Navy Yard upon which Menocal's department was engaged, there was needed a device which would automatically open and close the gates as the result of the rise and fall of the tide. As pointed out by Menocal, the main difficulty was to hold back the gradual effect of the flood and ebb acting through 6 hours, and compel the influence to be exerted at the instant of the first impulse of the rise or fall. This difficulty was cleverly met by a mechanism devised by Peary.

In 1884 Peary, as chief assistant to Chief Engineer Menocal who had been loaned by the United States Government to the Provincial Interoceanic Canal Society, organized a survey party to survey the eastern extension of a proposed Nicaraguan Canal connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. This was a most difficult survey as one could not advance 10 feet in any direction until an opening had been made by the axe men, and wading to the waist in slush and mud was a daily occurrence. Page after page of the Chief's official report pay tribute to the untiring energy, skill, and devotion to duty of his first assistant.

As a result of the surveys which were carried through by Peary's expedition of 1884-1885, the length of the projected canal within this eastern section had been reduced 16.21 miles, and its estimated cost by \$17,000,000. With the field surveys concluded, Peary, as chief assistant, bore a large part in the office work, and this included the designs for dams and locks and preparation of estimates. One of the main difficulties of the project was the great height of the locks required and the consequent difficulty of operating them. Chief Men-

ocal was greatly pleased with a design for rolling lock gates which Peary devised to meet this difficulty.

With this relocation of the eastern section of the Nicaraguan Canal project, its difficulties were much less than those of the Panama project. However, the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty negotiated between the United States and Nicaragua left the way open for Peary to undertake his first expedition to the Arctic; but in April, 1887, a new concession to a group of American business men was ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, and a new organization, the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, decided upon a new survey of this canal route to be carried out in much greater detail. Engineer Menocal was again Chief Engineer, and this time Peary was made Sub-Chief Engineer in entire charge of the surveys. This time he had under his direction no less than forty-five engineers, with rod and chain men and about one hundred Jamaican negro laborers.

This considerable force Peary divided into six surveying parties, each under a section engineer, with a hydrographic party and two boring parties. During the seven months that the expedition was in the field, the entire route of the canal was relocated and minute information was acquired concerning all its physical features. The length of the projected artificial canal was under 30 miles, but the total length of lines surveyed by transit and level, which included cross-cutting, location of

locks, dams, embankments, railroads, flowage lines, et cetera, through exceptionally difficult country, amounted to 4,000 miles.

After dividing the canal route into sections, the 1884 survey was made use of as a preliminary line and a main transit and level line was run and bench marks established at 1,000 to 2,000-foot intervals. These benches were checked and offsets were run with compass, chain, and aneroid on both sides of the line for a quarter of a mile or more, and reconnaissances were made to determine the nature of the adjacent topography.

With this chart in hand, the entire line was then gone over in the field by Peary himself in the company of his section chiefs, and the final location was decided upon. The location fixed upon was then run in and leveled, checking upon the benches of the preliminary line, and cross-sections run and leveled from 100 to 200 feet apart along the main line as the topography demanded.

Streams were then surveyed and gauged, neighboring elevations beyond the limits of the canal, taken with the aneroid, and the entire work plotted on a 400-foot scale with 10-foot contours.

The boring party next went over the line, boring on all summits and in all depressions, and penetrated to the level of the canal bottom unless rock was encountered above. Borings were also made on the sites of all locks, dams, and embankments. In all, the expedition cut, run with transit or compass, and leveled 500 miles of lines and 400 miles of soundings. In a report which he made describing these surveys Peary wrote:

"These surveys, executed upon general plans, formulated by Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, have given more than satisfactory results, and I am able to lay before you plans and profiles based upon information as complete and accurate as any upon which a work of similar magnitude was ever commenced.

"These results are due first to the master mind who planned the work, and whose extensive previous experience in that country made every day's work of the recent expedition effective, and second to those fearless, hard-working engineers who, in spite of obstacles and hardships of which you have no conception, cut their way through tropical tangle until they knew the shape of every hill, the course of every stream."

For the western section of the projected canal an alternative plan was proposed and the survey indicated that, with use of a dam thrown across a narrow gap, water would be impounded in the Tola basin so as to dispense with one lock, substitute 5.28 miles of lake for canal navigation, and simplify the drainage problem.

For the eastern section alternate plans were proposed both entirely practical, with the intent that, whichever should be approved for the initial canal, the other would in all probability be later constructed, so that one could eventually be used



*Johansen's Portrait of Peary*



wholly for eastwardly directed and the other for westwardly directed traffic.

Plans and estimates based upon the location called for a canal with a bottom width of 80 to 120 feet, a surface width of 80 to 340 feet and a depth of 30 feet, which seemed ample for the ships of that time, though quite inadequate today. The length of the canal from sea to sea was 170 miles with less than 30 miles of actual canal, and the feature of the canal was 64 miles of slack water. The estimated cost was \$66,000,000 and the time of construction five years.

When, against the advice of expert boards but in order to acquire the French rights at Panama, that project was eventually selected, Peary was confident that the Nicaragua project would be revived and a second canal constructed. In an address as President of the Explorers' Club at a dinner to Theodore Roosevelt, Peary said, "Some of those present . . . will see two great canals across the Isthmus, the one at Panama, the other at Nicaragua." A new survey along the old line surveyed by Peary, but planned to accommodate the larger vessels of the present time and near future has now been completed, and the construction of this canal is now under discussion in the United States Congress.

## Abraham Lincoln

(Continued from page 67)

Very gracious and full of good nature, he found delight in telling friends whom he met prior to his election that "it was a good thing the women couldn't vote," otherwise the horrible pictures and portraits circulated throughout the country canvassed by friend and foe would certainly defeat him. That reminded him of a story told often by Mr. Lincoln concerning a Church in a certain county of his own state, which held a congregational meeting to vote a call to a Pastor. One man carried the backing of the entire officialdom of the Church, and it was felt he would be invited by unanimous choice. Some miscreant in an evil hour procured a photo of the prospective newcomer, displaying it to the ladies, and such remarks as, "I don't like the wart on his nose," "his mouth runs down at one end," etc., so they turned out in force and the man was voted down.

\* \* \*

Lincoln was elected President of the United States on the Republican ticket in 1864—a four-year term beginning March 4, 1865—and on April 15, 1865, Andrew Johnson, a Democrat from Tennessee, was sworn in as the 17th President of the United States.

\* \* \*

After signing the Emancipation Act in addressing a group of colored people, Lincoln said, "My poor friends, you are free—free as the air you breathe; you can cast off the name of slave and trample upon it; it will come to you no more. Liberty is your birthright—God gave it to you as He gave it to

others. Let the world see that you merit it, and are able to maintain it by your good works."

\* \* \*

Complaint reached President Lincoln through a U. S. Senator, representing Kentucky, that Union soldiers had been foraging on the property of the Sisters of Charity in that State. The President sat down and wrote on a card (still a treasured possession of the Catholic Order):

"Let no depredation be committed upon the property or possession of the 'Sisters of Charity' at Nazareth Academy near Bardstown, Ky., Jany. 17, 1865. (signed) A. Lincoln."

\* \* \*

Lincoln's estate, as administered by David Davis, U. S. Supreme Court Justice, amounted to \$110,295, mostly saved from his salary, \$25,000 a year in those days, which he had invested in Government securities, and was left to his widow and two sons in equal shares.

\* \* \*

The struggle of four years was drawing to a close as he was inaugurated a second time. Lincoln's thoughts, in almost his last public words, were turned toward international peace—"Let us strive on to bind up the nation's wounds . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

## Much Heat, Little Light

One of the many stories attributed to Abraham Lincoln, is that of the advice given to a young lawyer who asked the future Emancipator how best to address a jury. He was advised that if he had a good cause to confine his remarks to the merit of the case and the evidence, and if he had no case at all to forget the facts and the evidence, while he waved his arms, and jumped up and down, in the meantime yelling like a Comanche Indian. Of late we have had a few advocates on the air who have tried to ignore the merits of their problems.

## George Washington

(Continued from page 66)

He was not a prohibitionist, in fact at his place at Dogue Run he operated a distillery.

His first inauguration was at Federal Hall, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York, on April 30, 1789, the second being held at Philadelphia.

His only trip outside of the United States, it is related, was when he accompanied Lawrence to the Barbados, West Indies, George at this time being attacked by small-pox.

Due to exposure in a storm in December, 1799, he went to his bed with a sore throat (quinsy) followed by ague, and passed away on December 14, 1799, his remains now interred at Mount Vernon. It is claimed that his estates were valued at over five million dollars.



## Poems for February

OUR February selections are taken from two of the several books of poetry written by Edgar Lee Masters, born at Garnett, Kansas, August 23, 1869. Mr. Masters was educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. His first small book of verse appeared in 1898, and in 1914 the poet came under the tutelage of William Marion Reedy, Editor of "Reedy's Mirror," St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Masters' writings readily classify him as an opponent of hypocrisy and an ironist of great power.

Our first selection refers to Mr. Masters' patron saint, William Marion Reedy. Mr. Reedy was well known to all St. Louisians and the western literary world in the first quarter of the century. Mr. Masters' descriptive poem contains little of exaggeration, the Editor a massive man whose literary education ran the gamut of the Roman and Greek classics and the world's poesy. We recall asking Mr. Reedy to witness the first attempt of floodlighting brought to our attention, that of illuminating the magnificent eastern entrance to Washington University Quadrangle in St. Louis. Mr. Reedy lumbered down to the University one evening in his Ford of early vintage, the next issue of the "Mirror" containing an article descriptive of the entrance, which was both vivid and beautiful. The paper was run on a "hit and miss" basis but the annual deficit was taken up at the end of each year by one of Mr. Reedy's wealthy St. Louis friends, a man who had never passed the eighth grade in school, but in whose bosom there rested a passion for much that was lovely.

### "WILLIAM MARION REEDY"

"He sits before you silent as Buddha,  
And then you say  
This man is Rabelais,  
And while you wonder what his stock is,  
English or Irish, you behold his eyes  
As big and brown as those desirable crockies  
With which as boys we used to play.  
And then you see the spherical light that lies  
Just under the iris coloring,  
Before which everything,  
Becomes as plain as day.

"If you have noticed the rolling jowls  
And the face that speaks its chief  
Delight in beer and roast beef  
Before you have seen his eyes, you see  
A man of fleshly jollity,  
Like the friars of old in gowns and cowls  
To make a show of scowls.  
And when he speaks from an orotund depth that  
grows  
In a humorous way like Fielding or Smollett  
That turns in a trice to Robert La Follette  
Or retraces to Thales of Crete,

And touches upon Descartes coming back  
Through the intellectual zodiac  
That's something of a feat.  
And you see that the eyes are really the man  
For the thought of him proliferates  
This way over to Hindostan,  
And that way descanting on Yeats.  
With a word on Plato's symposium,  
And a little glimpse of Theocritus,  
Or something of Bruno's martyrdom,  
Or what St. Thomas Aquinas meant  
By a certain line obscure to us.  
And then he'll take up Horace's odes  
Or the Roman civilization;  
Or a few of the Illiad's episodes,  
Or the Greek deterioration.  
Or skip to a word on the plasmic jelly,  
Which Benjamin Moore and others think  
Is the origin of life. Then Shelley  
Comes in for a look of understanding.  
Or he'll tell you about the orientation  
Of the ancient dream of Zion  
Or what's the matter with Bryan.  
And while the porter is bringing a drink  
Something into his fancy skips  
And he talks about the Apocalypse,  
Or a painter or writer now unknown  
In France or Germany who will soon  
Have fame of him through the whole earth blown.

"It's not so hard a thing to be wise  
In the lore of books.  
It's a different thing to be all eyes,  
Like a lighthouse which revolves and looks  
Over the land and out to sea:  
And a lighthouse is what he seems to me!  
Sitting like Buddha spiritually cool,  
Young as the light of the sun is young,  
And taking the even with the odd  
As a matter of course, and the path he's trod  
As a path that was good enough.  
With a sort of transcendental sense  
Whose hatred is less than indifference,  
And a gift of wisdom in love.  
And who can say as he classifies  
Men and ages with his eyes  
With cool detachment: this is dung,  
And that poor fellow is just a fool.  
And say what you will death is a rod.  
But I see a light that shines and shines  
And I rather think it's God."

One of the most beautiful poems written by Mr. Masters is that which follows:

### "SILENCE"

"I have known the silence of the stars and of  
the sea,  
And the silence of the city when it pauses,

And the silence of a man and a maid  
 And the silence for which music alone finds the  
     word,  
 And the silence of the woods before the winds of  
     spring begin,  
 And the silence of the sick  
 When their eyes roam about the room.  
 And I ask: For the depths  
 Of what use is language?  
 A beast of the field moans a few times  
 When death takes its young:  
 And we are voiceless in the presence of realities—  
 We cannot speak.

"A curious boy asks an old soldier  
 Sitting in front of the grocery store,  
 'How did you lose your leg?'  
 And the old soldier is struck with silence,  
 Or his mind flies away,  
 Because he cannot concentrate it on Gettysburg.  
 It comes back jocosely  
 And he says, 'A bear bit it off.'  
 And the boy wonders, while the old soldier  
 Dumbly, feebly lives over  
 The flashes of guns, the thunder of cannon,  
 The shrieks of the slain,  
 And himself lying on the ground,  
 And the hospital surgeons, the knives,  
 And the long days in bed  
 But if he could describe it all  
 He would be an artist.  
 But if he were an artist there would be deeper  
     wounds  
 Which he could not describe.

"There is the silence of a great hatred,  
 And the silence of a great love,  
 And the silence of a deep peace of mind,  
 And the silence of an embittered friendship.  
 There is the silence of a spiritual crisis,  
 Through which your soul, exquisitely tortured,  
 Comes with visions not to be uttered  
 Into a realm of higher life.  
 And the silence of the gods who understand each  
     other without speech.  
 There is the silence of defeat.  
 There is the silence of those unjustly punished;  
 And the silence of the dying whose hand  
 Suddenly grips yours.  
 There is the silence between father and son,  
 When the father cannot explain his life,  
 Even though he be misunderstood for it.

"There is the silence that comes between hus-  
     band and wife.  
 There is the silence of those who have failed;  
 And the vast silence that covers  
 Broken nations and vanquished leaders.  
 There is the silence of Lincoln,  
 Thinking of the poverty of his youth.  
 And the silence of Napoleon  
 After Waterloo.

And the silence of Jeanne d'Arc  
 Saying amid the flames, 'Blessed Jesus'—  
 Revealing in two words all sorrow, all hope.  
 And there is the silence of age,  
 Too full of wisdom for the tongue to utter it  
 In words intelligible to those who have not lived  
 The great range of life.

"And there is the silence of the dead.  
 If we who are in life cannot speak  
 Of profound experiences,  
 Why do you marvel that the dead  
 Do not tell you of death?  
 Their silence shall be interpreted  
 As we approach them."

In 1915, Mr. Masters' "Spoon River Anthology" was published, all of the poems contained therein published from week to week in "Reedy's Mirror" commencing with the issue of May 29, 1914. The Anthology expresses the opinion of various characters who once lived in the fictitious town of "Spoon River," which was supposed to be located not far from Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Masters' deceased characters, to some extent at least, have their prototypes in nearly every old community. The first poem of our selection tells of the cemetery where Mr. Masters' characters found their rest.

#### "THE HILL"

*"Where are Elmer, Herman, Bert, Tom and Charley,  
 The weak of will, the strong of arm, the clown,  
     the boozier, the fighter?  
 All, all, are sleeping on the hill.*

*"One passed in a fever,  
 One was burned in a mine,  
 One was killed in a brawl,  
 One died in a jail,  
 One fell from a bridge toiling for children and  
     wife—  
 All, all are sleeping, sleeping, sleeping on the hill.*

*"Where are Ella, Kate, Mag, Lizzie and Edith.  
 The tender heart, the simple soul, the loud, the  
     proud, the happy one?—  
 All, all, are sleeping on the hill.*

*"One died in shameful child-birth,  
 One of a thwarted love,  
 One at the hands of a brute in a brothel,  
 One of a broken pride, in the search for heart's  
     desire,  
 One after life in far-away London and Paris  
 Was brought to her little space by Ella and Kate  
     and Mag—  
 All, all are sleeping, sleeping, sleeping on the hill.*

*"Where are Uncle Isaac and Aunt Emily,  
 And old Towney Kincaid and Sevigne Houghton,  
 And Major Walker who had talked  
 With venerable men of the revolution?—*

*All, all, are sleeping on the hill.*

*"They brought them dead sons from the war,  
And daughters whom life had crushed,  
And their children fatherless, crying—  
All, all are sleeping, sleeping, sleeping on the hill.*

*"Where is Old Fiddler Jones  
Who played with life all his ninety years,  
Braving the sleet with bared breast,  
Drinking, rioting, thinking neither of wife nor kin,  
Nor gold, nor love, nor heaven?  
Lo! he babbles of the fish-frys of long ago,  
Of the horse-races of long ago at Clary's Grove,  
Of what Abe Lincoln said  
One time at Springfield."*

#### "HOD PUTT"

*"Here I lie close to the grave  
Of Old Bill Piersol,  
Who grew rich trading with the Indians, and who  
Afterwards took the bankrupt law  
And emerged from it richer than ever.  
Myself grown tired of toil and poverty  
And beholding how Old Bill and others grew in  
wealth  
Robbed a traveler one night near Proctor's Grove,  
Killing him unwittingly while doing so,  
For the which I was tried and hanged.  
That was my way of going into bankruptcy.  
Now we who took the bankrupt law in our re-  
spective ways  
Sleep peacefully side by side."*

#### "JUDGE SOMERS"

*"How does it happen, tell me,  
That I who was most erudite of lawyers,  
Who knew Blackstone and Coke  
Almost by heart, who made the greatest speech  
The court-house ever heard, and wrote  
A brief that won the praise of Justice Breese—  
How does it happen, tell me,  
That I lie here unmarked, forgotten,  
While Chase Henry, the town drunkard,  
Has a marble block, topped by an urn,  
Wherein Nature, in a mood ironical,  
Has sown a flowering weed?"*

#### "KNOWLT HOHEIMER"

*"I was the first fruits of the battle of Missionary  
Ridge.  
When I felt the bullet enter my heart  
I wished I had staid at home and gone to jail  
For stealing the hogs of Curl Trenary,  
Instead of running away and joining the army.  
Rather a thousand times the county jail  
Than to lie under this marble figure with wings,  
And this granite pedestal*

*Bearing the words, 'Pro Patria.'  
What do they mean, anyway?"*

#### "LYDIA PUCKETT"

*"Knowlt Hoheimer ran away to the war  
The day before Curl Trenary  
Swore out a warrant through Justice Arnett  
For stealing hogs.  
But that's not the reason he turned a soldier.  
He caught me running with Lucius Atherton.  
We quarreled and I told him never again  
To cross my path.  
Then he stole the hogs and went to the war—  
Back of every soldier is a woman."*

#### "FRANK DRUMMER"

*"Out of a cell into this darkened space—  
The end at twenty-five!  
My tongue could not speak what stirred within me,  
And the village thought me a fool.  
Yet at the start there was a clear vision.  
A high and urgent purpose in my soul  
Which drove me on trying to memorize  
The Encyclopedia Britannica!"*

#### "PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY"

*"My father who owned the wagon-shop  
And grew rich shoeing horses  
Sent me to the University of Montreal.  
I learned nothing and returned home,  
Roaming the fields with Bert Kessler,  
Hunting quail and snipe.  
At Thompson's Lake the trigger of my gun  
Caught in the side of the boat  
And a great hole was shot through my heart.  
Over me a fond father erected this marble shaft,  
On which stands the figure of a woman  
Carved by an Italian artist.  
They say the ashes of my namesake  
Were scattered near the pyramid of Caius Cestius,  
Somewhere near Rome."*

#### "GEORGE TRIMBLE"

*"Do you remember when I stood on the steps  
Of the Court House and talked free-silver,  
And the single-tax of Henry George?  
Then do you remember that, when the Peerless  
Leader  
Lost the first battle, I began to talk prohibition,  
And became active in the church?  
That was due to my wife,  
Who pictured to me my destruction  
If I did not prove my morality to the people.  
Well, she ruined me:  
For the radicals grew suspicious of me,  
For the conservatives were never sure of me—  
And here I lie, unwept of all."*

#### "SAM HOOKEY"

*"I ran away from home with the circus,*



Having fallen in love with Mademoiselle Estrada,  
 The lion tamer.  
 One time, having starved the lions  
 For more than a day,  
 I entered the cage and began to beat Brutus  
 And Leo and Gypsy  
 Whereupon Brutus sprang upon me,  
 And killed me.  
 On entering these regions  
 I met a shadow who cursed me.  
 And said it served me right. . . .  
 It was Robespierre!"

### Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

AT a recent meeting of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, Mr. M. F. Peltier was re-elected President, Fred S. Wilkey as Secretary, and Thurlow G. Essington as General Counsel for the organization. Mr. O. M. Gordon was also re-elected as Treasurer.

For over thirty years considered a national figure in the coal industry, there passed away on December 28, 1937, at his home in Tucson, Arizona, Herbert H. Taylor, Chairman of the Board of the Franklin County Coal Corporation of Illinois. Due to poor health, he retired from active business in 1934, but retained a connection with the firm. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, August 14, 1877. Interment was at Glencoe, Illinois, on December 31st.

Stoker sales, 1937, compared with the previous year, indicate an increase of 43 per cent, and oil is rapidly being supplanted with coal, a New York authority reporting "there has been an almost phenomenal drop in the sales of domestic oil burners, not only in that area but throughout the country."

Due to the recent death of David Brown, President of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute, the place will be filled by the Vice President, Mr. Fritz Nyman.

To succeed the late David Brown, Walter Cochran has been appointed Superintendent Spring Canyon and Royal Coal Companies. Mr. Cochran has had a wide experience in the Utah field.

The School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, has been selected by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the site of a government testing plant for coals of the Rocky Mountain district, some four to six fuel technologists to be employed on the project under Engineer V. F. Parry. It is understood the Government will erect a laboratory costing \$100,000, the State to provide other facilities to the extent of some \$15,000.

The annual meeting of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association will be held at Washington, D. C., in March.

E. G. Plowman has been appointed Traffic Manager of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Denver, effective January 1, 1938, per recent announcement of Vice President Maxwell.

### Alfred St. Croix Dies

Alfred (Fred) St. Croix, photographer, this city, passed away New Years Day, after a lengthy illness, aged 67, leaving one son (William, an employe of No. 4 Mine, this city) to mourn his loss, his wife having predeceased him two years ago.



*Alfred St. Croix*

Born on the Island of Jersey, England, February 12, 1871, in early life he joined the crack regiment of the Seaforth Highlanders, and, for many years, was the ace rifle shot, of the British Army, holding several medals attesting thereto. He was in South Africa with his regiment during the Boer War, and had a large fund of incidents and stories bearing on his many army engagements. Prior to locating in Rock Springs in 1916, he was a resident of Green River.

The funeral services were conducted from a local mortuary, Rev. Keenan Sheldon officiating, interment in Mountain View Cemetery, on January 5th, a large number of friends and acquaintances turning out at the last obsequies. The deceased was well known to all our Old Timers by reason of his group and other pictures taken during the annual Reunions.

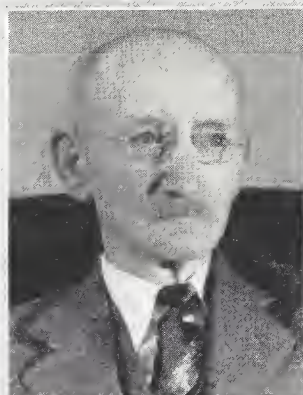
### Death of Mrs. Sherman Coolidge

There died at Colorado Springs on December 20, 1937, Mrs. Sherman Coolidge (63), widely known for her philanthropies. Her death was attributed to a fall received several months since. Much of her time was devoted to social work amongst tuberculous patients, while she also found opportunity to write several books. Her husband was an Arapahoe Indian, and, at his death January 24, 1932, was a Canon in the Episcopal Church, having served many earlier years as a Missionary on Indian reservations in several Western states. Mrs. Coolidge was nee Grace Wetherbee, daughter of a wealthy and prominent New York family.

## • • Ye Old Timers • •

### Mr. James Mcdonald, Sr.

Mr. James Macdonald, Sr., who will celebrate his 84th birthday on February 11th, is a retired employee of the Company. He came here from Dundee, Scotland, and worked for the Company 35 years, serving as Master Mechanic at Cumberland, Rock Springs and Hanna. He was retired on pension in 1926. Mr. Macdonald is a very friendly and cheerful old gentleman and very alert for his advanced years. He resides in Hanna with his son-in-law and daughter (Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler) whom he accompanied last summer on an extended trip to the west coast.



*James Macdonald, Sr.*

### Frank Roncaglio Passes On

January 1st, 1938, there passed away at Rock Springs, Frank Roncaglio, age 64. He was born in Italy March 24, 1873, and came to this country while a young man. He secured employment in the Company's mines here and retired some ten years since, entering the junk and scrap business. Two sons and three daughters survive. Funeral services were held at the South Side Catholic Church, interment in the local



*Frank Roncaglio*

St. Joseph cemetery January 4th.

Frank was a member of the Old Timers' Association, and was usually to be found at its reunions.

### Parents of Carl Carlson Live in Sweden



*Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Johnson*

Carl Carlson, Machine Boss in Rock Springs Mine No. 8, one of our esteemed Old Timers, in a recent talk with Mr. Pryde, mentioned the fact that his parents living at Wingnas, Animskog, Sweden, had a short time since celebrated their golden wedding. Upon procuring their address, Mr. Pryde sent felicitations upon behalf of the Company, with the wish the happy couple may live to enjoy many additional anniversaries. Carl's father is 75 and his mother 78. The writer knows that Carl came from good stock, as witness of such fact he has seen Carl on the local skating pond enjoying the sports of his early youth.

Mr. Chas. N. Johnson, the father, in former years was Night Foreman in No. 8 Mine, under Mr. Pryde, and may be recalled by some of the early-day employees.

#### HELPING HUBBY

The young doctor sat down in his easy chair and asked his wife affectionately: "Has my darling been lonely?"

"Oh, no!" she said, "I've found something to do with my time."

"Oh!" he said, "what is it?"

"I'm organizing a class. A lot of women are in it, and we're teaching each other to cook."

"What do you do with the things you cook?"

"We send them to the neighbors."

"Dear little woman," he said, kissing her, "always, thinking of your husband's practice."



## A New Piper for McAuliffe's Kiltie Band

Richard Webster Kellogg, son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kellogg, of Rock Springs, was born in Rock Springs, Wyoming, May 14, 1920, attended the Yellowstone School and the Junior High School, and is now taking graduate work in the Senior High School. He is a member of the National Honorary Society, Class of 1937.

During vacation periods, he works for the Kellogg Lumber Company, of which his father is a partner.



*Richard Kellogg, a New Piper with McAuliffe's  
Kiltie Band*

Richard became interested in the bag pipes about six months ago, and he is carrying on his study of this instrument under Pipe Major William H. Wallace, of the McAuliffe Kiltie Band. He has quite recently purchased a set of bag pipes manufactured by the Pipe Major, and is making rapid progress under his tutelage.

Richard will be in the line of march with the Kiltie Band doing his part on the occasion of the Old Timers' celebration in June of this year, and I am sure we will all welcome him as a member of the band.

## St. Valentine's Day

FEBRUARY 14th, St. Valentine's Day, falls upon Monday this year. For the grown-ups' party, we print below a few choice recipes and a menu, which may be served to your guests.

Pour one package of raspberry gelatine into a

bowl, and over it one cup of boiling water. Stir. Then turn this into glasses for serving and when almost hard, top each glass with half a canned peach. Put a spoonful of whipped cream into the hollow of each peach. Now take a sharp pointed knife and, holding maraschino cherries down on the table, nick them out on one side, point them on the other to look like hearts. Place one or two on each mound of whipped cream.

First bake a custard using  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar, 2 whole eggs, 4 yolks, a pint of milk and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons vanilla. Beat up the eggs, stir in the sugar, then the scalding hot milk, and vanilla. Pour into a mold and place in a large pan full of boiling water to bake in a moderately warm oven. When quite cold, unmold on a round platter. Arrange canned pears around custard and cover with  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint whipped cream. Color remaining  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint whipped cream rose, put it in pastry sack and outline pink hearts by following the contour of each pear. Border top of custard with bowknot design and fashion a bleeding heart with arrow in center.

Bake an ordinary sponge cake in a high round pan. Hollow out the center and fill with mixture made by adding to 2 beaten egg whites  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  can drained diced pineapple, 1 bottle chopped maraschino cherries, or 1 jar homemade preserved cherries,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint sweetened whipped cream, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Tint this filling cerise with vegetable coloring, heap it high in cake, ice outside of cake green. Chill and serve on platter decorated with small hatchets.

Shrimp Cocktail  
in Sweet Red Pepper Cup  
Broiled Lamp Chops French Fried Potatoes  
Buttered Tiny Round Beets  
Pineapple and Asparagus Salad  
Vanilla Ice Cream  
Small Cakes with Pink Icing  
Nuts Bon Bons  
Coffee

If you are putting on an affair for the children, your first thought should be to make the food simple, serving nothing that would tempt the juveniles to break their good eating habits. If the meal comes in the middle of the afternoon, remember to have the food extremely light. A pleasing offering is a glass of lemonade with a large red cherry, or a dish of heart-shaped moulded ice cream.

Green and root vegetables, milk and fruits adapted to the child's age are sufficient to make up the meal.

Your table decorations may carry out the Valentine idea, the little lacy missives of ye olden days, one set at each plate, are still obtainable and are pleasing to the youngsters. The comics are still on the market, but are not entirely suitable at such affairs.



## • Of Interest to Women •

### Choice Recipes

#### CHEESE-STUFFED TOMATO RING SALAD

Three cups canned tomatoes, 1 onion, sliced;  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped celery, 6 cloves, 2 peppercorns, 1 bay leaf, 2 sprigs parsley, 1 teaspoon each salt and sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons gelatin,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup cold water,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup lemon juice, seasoned cottage cheese, mixed with green peppers, finely chopped.

Cook for 10 minutes, then strain, the tomatoes, onion, celery, spices, parsley and salt and sugar. Soak gelatin in the cold water, dissolve over hot water, add to the strained tomato juice with the lemon juice. Cool, pour into ring-mold to set. Chill in refrigerator. Unmold on large plate. Fill center with cottage cheese, highly seasoned and mixed with chopped green peppers. Surround the ring with fresh water cress or lettuce leaves. Garnish top of cheese with pinwheel effect made of thinly sliced (unpeeled but stoned) avocados, with one large ripe olive in the center.

#### RICE-CHEESE GRIDDLE CAKES

One cup boiled rice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup grated cheese, 1 cup flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon granulated sugar, 2 egg yolks, 1 cup hot milk, 2 egg whites, beaten; 2 tablespoons butter, melted.

Mix ingredients and beat together for one minute. Drop from a tablespoon onto a hot greased griddle. Cook until griddle cakes are a brown color underneath. Carefully turn and brown the other side of the cakes. Serve hot.

#### GRAPE JUICE COCKTAIL

Four cups grape juice, 1 tablespoon bark cinnamon, 4 whole cloves  $\frac{2}{3}$  cup granulated sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup pineapple juice, 2 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 tablespoons lime juice.

Let the grape juice, spices and sugar simmer together for seven minutes in a covered pan. Strain. Cool. Add rest of the ingredients. Chill and serve in small glass cups.

#### SQUASH SUPREME

Four cups cooked squash,  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup honey, 4 tablespoons butter,  $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon paprika, 1 egg yolk, 1 egg white, beaten;  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup pecans.

Mix squash with honey, butter, seasonings and yolk. Beat well. Add rest of the ingredients. Roughly place in a shallow buttered baking dish. Bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve in dish in which baked.

Here is a new and delicious way to prepare broil-

ers or very young friers, and many cooks now prefer oil for frying.

Cut two chicken broilers as for frying. Place them in hot olive oil and turn them until they become rust colored. Add two heads of garlic in sections and cover the pot.

About 10 minutes before the chicken is done, cut up seven green peppers into large pieces and add to the chicken, and add salt and lots of black pepper. Cover it until peppers get tender, then serve hot.

### Womens' Activities

THE first of her sex to become President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Mrs. Mary Childs Draper has recently taken office. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities was founded in 1878, and is one of the oldest and largest welfare agencies in the United States. Mrs. Draper is admirably fitted for her responsible position, which she takes up with the good wishes of women everywhere, and particularly of the New York City area.

More than half of the employees of the Bell Telephone System are women. The average age of these women is about 31 and their average length of service is over ten years. Over 10,000 of them are over 45 years of age.

A recent analysis of the 1934 income tax figures discloses single women—who are not heads of families—filed 303,215 returns, with an aggregate average net income of \$1,295—\$13,000 showing an average yearly income of \$2,147.

Mrs. Louise S. Steelman of Montclair, N. J., is believed to be the first woman jury commissioner in the world. She will draw grand and petit jury panels.

Miss May Rice, aged 17, is known as Canada's only "flying housemaid." She commutes by plane to her various jobs in the vicinity of the gold mining town of Goldfields, Saskatchewan.

Sixty-eight years of church attendance without a single absence during the past twenty-three years is the record of Miss Theresa Dettmering, 83, of Greensboro, N. C., who has been blind since childhood. Friends of the aged spinster call for her each Sunday and take her to church.

Wives of farmers, college professors, lawyers and salesmen are cooperating in an unusual study of

child development now under way at the Fels Research institute in Yellow Springs, O. They have loaned 120 babies to give scientists a chance to discover what makes one infant different from another.

Mrs. Ruth Langford of Houston, Texas, is probably the only woman airmail driver in the United States. Her hand is always near the holster on the airport-post office trips.

Mrs. Margaret Hanna, aged 60, who has been on the state department payroll since 1895, when she entered as a clerk, has been named consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, widow of the oil magnate, has been elected president of Petroleum Securities Company. She is also chairman of the board.

## Household Hints

**C**RANBERRY sauce is a colorful and tasty topping for baked, sliced ham. Add one cup of sauce to a pound-and-a-half slice of ham after the ham has baked for thirty minutes.

A good fall dessert may be made of ice cream and chocolate sauce on top of baked chocolate waffles. Ice cream also may be used as a filling for two baked waffles and the combination covered with sauce.

Moisture in the refrigerator encourages the growth of bacteria, causing food to spoil. Wipe off all moisture inside the refrigerator and be careful to remove spilled foods.

Artichokes should be soaked, heads down, for thirty minutes in two quarts of cold water to which two teaspoons of salt have been added. They are then ready for cooking.

Strained honey, mixed with cottage cheese, a few broken nut meats and soft butter, makes a delicious filling for sandwiches for the school child's lunch box.

One housewife always has plenty of tea towels on hand by the simple method of always buying two towels each month. The cost is slight when only two are purchased and the stock is never allowed to run down.

The lemon of average size yields about three tablespoons of juice. To obtain the most juice from a lemon roll it well, pressing with the fingers until the lemon is quite soft. This process frees the juice.

Mix the gelatin mixture in a pitcher if you are going to use small molds.

If the soap has a strong pungent odor and seems to draw the hands after using, you can be sure it has an alkali in it and the soap may well be avoided.

If your flat irons are old and roughened on the base, it is time to get new ones. These slight irregularities will catch on silk and fine materials and cause real damage.

Never close up the hole at the bottom of the flower pot. Place a few cinders over it if you are afraid the dirt will fall through, but the plant needs that air at the root to be healthy.

Mayonnaise looks appetizing when plenty of paprika is added.

Quartered hard-boiled eggs are always well added as garnishings for chicken salad.

Cold beets make dainty garnishes for salads when they are sliced and then cut into fancy shapes.

Parsley and watercress are the favorite garnishes for platters. Slices of lemon dipped in paprika or minced parsley are also most appetizing.

A thin slice of tomato, on top of which is a slice of hard-boiled egg and then a slice of stuffed olive, makes a very attractive garnish to the mound of crab salad. Place on top in the center.

"The reason why milk and eggs are excellent foods is that they are natural wholes."

"Milk," says Dr. Henry C. Sherman, of Columbia University, "is the product of a long course of evolution, whose sole function in nature is to serve as food, and to nourish animals of the mammalian type—including us."

Because it is a "whole," milk contains in some measure, everything required for sustenance, health, and vitality. It is the most nearly perfect food, and it has the further advantage of being relatively cheap. Even though later chemists discover other vitamins and minerals essential for health, now unknown, it is almost certain that they will be present in milk.

To serve as food, milk need not be consumed in its natural form. It can be eaten as butter, cream, or cheese, or it may be cooked and served in sauces and custards; but it should be prominent in the diet of adults as well as children, according to Dr. Sherman and the nutrition experts.

Eggs are another natural whole, as are whole grains. If we eat whole grains of wheat or other cereals, we get what our ancestors were accustomed to get and what we need.

If we eat the whole of a chicken—legs, feet, liver, kidney, head, neck, soft bones—we come close to a balanced ration. In eating oysters we likewise proceed in the correct way, but in most of our meat-eating we miss the essential part of the carcass.

In planning a meal of griddle cakes or waffles, do not overlook the possibilities of tomato juice.

To start this meal off right, be sure and fill each glass with tomato juice from the bottle you will have chilling in your refrigerator. It will serve as an appetizer and a contrast for the sweet combination of griddle cakes and syrup to follow. The efficient homemaker always has several bottles of tomato juice stored in her refrigerator and is thereby able to have a cocktail ready at a moment's notice to serve either at breakfast, luncheon or dinner.

One cannot always take time to rinse out baby's bottle with borax water and sterilize it just when he is finished drinking from it, but it takes only a second to fill it with cold water and then let stand until convenient to wash it. This will prevent the milk from souring on the sides of the bottle.

It is not uncommon for children to be afraid of the dark. Especially are highly strung imaginative children subject to this fear. One mother was greatly troubled over her small son, who was terrified of being left alone in a dark room, and resolved that by all means in her power she would devise some plan to banish his fears. She decided to try and associate darkness with pleasant things. "We told him favorite stories after the lights had been turned out," says the mother; "we sent him into a dark room to get something he wanted, such as a lolly. Because his fear was pronounced, we left a dim light burning in the hall at night with the child's door wide open. Gradually we closed his door, little by little, on successive nights. Finally the door was shut, and we found that the child's fears had disappeared. I believe that this principle of reeducation can be applied to other fears a child may have."

If a small child is coming to visit your older one for a time, it is well to pack away some of your child's treasured possessions before the arrival. These things mean so much to a child and it may be the little guest would prove destructive while your child is away at school and cause a resentful feeling toward guests for some time to come. Enlist your child's help and prepare a toy box for the smaller child in which are things that would not prove heart-breakers if destroyed.

If your clothing has become too blue from bluing wash it well in plenty of hot water and soap suds. If it is still too blue soak it in three quarts of hot water and to which three tablespoons of vinegar have been added.

Always use a dry cloth in handling hot glass cooking utensils. If a damp cloth is used, the glass is likely to crack. When a glass dish boils dry allow it to cool before soaking it and then use warm—not hot—water and a cleansing powder.

It is a good thing for the adolescent girl or boy to come to their parents with their problems and

unload them. Even if they sound a bit silly at times, the parents should give careful attention and never accept them laughingly. A laugh at the wrong time is apt to mean a discontinuance of these confidences. Many serious problems of life are discussed following these intimate talks, and they should be encouraged by the parents.

Borax is a useful cleanser and grease remover, and it should always be kept handy in the kitchen. Stains containing grease, such as milk, cream, cocoa and chocolate, usually respond to being treated with borax, particularly if they are removed as soon as possible afterwards. Make a solution of borax and water, using about a handful to a small bowlful of water. Dissolve in boiling water, but cool before putting in the article. Leave to soak for some hours if necessary before washing in the usual way. Blankets and flannels can be washed easily if they are soaked for half an hour in warm soapsuds and borax first. Silks and handkerchiefs can be given just enough stiffening if a little borax is added to the rinsing water. Sponges can be perfectly cleaned if they are soaked for a time in borax and water. There is nothing like borax for making glass and silver shine. Add borax to the rinsing water, and polish with a dry glass cloth. Finish the silver off with a piece of chamois. Borax is a good cleanser for light paint, a handful to be dissolved in a pail of hot water, and the paint cleaned with the solution.

## Boy Scout Activities

TROOP 88 (formerly Troop 170), which is sponsored by the Community Council of Rock Springs, began the new year by stating its objectives for the first three months, which are as follows: To have at least two hikes a month, and to have one over-night hike; to have neckerchiefs with the troop numerals on them for the entire troop; to start the troop project of taking and developing pictures; to start the patrol project of making pack racks, tents, sleeping bags and reflector ovens to be used on future camping expeditions; and to encourage the Scouts to buy and wear the official Scout uniform.

Troop 88 at the present time has 19 boys, divided into the following three patrols: The Indians, with Daniel Stetich as leader; the Coyotes, with Anton Amizich as leader; and the Owls, with Dick Hovorka as leader. The senior patrol leader is Robert Yee Litt and the scribe-elect is Ledo Shiamanna.

On January 11th the troop had a parent night, which was well attended by Scout mothers and fathers. On this occasion each patrol entertained by presenting a patrol stunt, which had been previously prepared.

(Please turn to page 82)



## • • Our Young Women • •

### Fashion Fads and Fancies

IN vain seasons there is always more velvet worn than at any other time. By this we mean the seasons when woman has made up her mind to look as lovely as she can. A lovely evening frock is of white velvet with bands of mother-of-pearl sequins at the waist and outlining the heart-shaped neckline.

Slipover sweaters with high, round neckline, snug knitted caps, warm gloves and ascot scarfs all made to match and trimmed with bright little figures in contrasting shades are the smartest of sports accessories for little girls. Rich blues, greens and reds, set off with touches of white, are popular colors for outdoor play clothes.

It is none too soon to recall that Spring is almost upon us. It is also apropos to draw attention to the fact that blue is to be a predominating shade—from Navy to the palest pastel—to include as well their off-tones, such as turquoise, peacock, etc.

Jackets will be of checks, plaids, or tweed—skirts to be plain. Most jackets will be short and cut-away, but, if longer ones are more becoming to your particular style of beauty, wear them.

Boleros will be short, and worn with everything. By short, brief is meant.

In addition to the silk kerchiefs and bandannas now adorning every girl's head, those affecting the Scotch plaids and large in size as a table-napkin are prominent in headgear.

Cotton lisle hose, American-made in full-fashioned lacy and striped knits, have been launched in New York as the latest development in street and sports footwear fashions.

Their advent is in keeping with the interest in stocking styles, which has grown with the continuance of short skirts.

Although the new hose have made their debut simultaneously with the boycott of Japanese silk stockings by students in some leading girls' colleges, manufacturers of cotton yarn insist there is no connection between the two happenings. They say production of the lisle hosiery was begun last March.

To the students themselves, however, and to women in general, the lisle hose mean something new in stockings to wear with spectator sports and street clothes. They come in sheer mesh and striped knits of very fine lustrous mercerized yarn; in warm

sun-tan and light coppery tones and are said to be durable. Their cost will be about the same as that of silk stockings.

For a Spring party, a frock made of Organza, trimmed with yards of Val lace and insertion is the rage in Paris—full skirt—bodice almost covered with frills of lace—neckline high at back and quite low in front. A nice touch is lent by the addition of a green taffeta sash embroidered in red and gold flowers.

In the annual flower parade at Pasadena on New Years Day, most of the pretty girls riding the floats wore white satin gowns—simply made—snug over waist and hips and flowing into soft trailing lines that reached the floor.

Chiffon is a leader for early Spring—mostly made with pleated skirts.

Footwear for Spring hugs the foot closely—many pumps cut low all around so that the curve of the instep is becoming exposed, others of kid have turn-down collars at the instep.

### How To Dance Well

The woman, or the man, who aspires to dance well has first to learn to stand and walk well. Learning to step backward properly not only teaches you to keep your feet out of your partner's way—it improves your appearance. Begin with the right foot and take long steps backward. Your toes ought to go as far back as possible. Make it an extremely long step.

When long steps have become second nature, a woman can follow any leader in any steps twice as easily as the one who takes short ones. By taking a long step you are in readiness for the next move. But whether you go forward, backward or sidewise, make the toes lead! And step from the hip, not the knee. There should be a straight line from the hip to the toes.—*Arthur Murray, Dance Instructor, N. Y.*

### FROST WORK

These winter nights against the window pane  
Nature with busy pencil draws designs  
Of ferns and blossoms and fine sprays of pines,  
Oak leaf and acorn and fantastic vines,  
Which she will make when summer comes again.  
—*Thomas Bailey Aldrich.*

## • • Our Little Folks • •

### Her Little Boy

Always a "little boy" to her,  
No matter how old he's grown,  
Her eyes are blind to the strands of gray,  
She's deaf to his manly tone.  
His voice is the same as the day he asked,  
"What makes the old cat purr?"  
Ever and ever he's just the same—  
A little boy to her.

Always a "little boy" to her,  
She heeds not the lines of care  
That furrow his face—to her it is still  
As it was in his boyhood fair;  
His hopes and his joys are as dear to her  
As they were in his small-boy days.  
He never changes; to her he's still  
"My little boy," she says.

Always a "little boy" to her,  
And to him she's the mother fair,  
With the laughing eyes and the cheering smile  
Of the boyhood days back there,  
Back there, somewhere in the midst of years—  
Back there with the childish joy,  
And to her he is never the man we see,  
But always "her little boy."

Always a "little boy" to her,  
The ceaseless march of the years  
Goes rapidly by, but its drumbeats die  
Ere ever they reach her ears.  
The smile that she sees is the smile of youth,  
The wrinkles are dimples of joy,  
His hair with its gray is as sunny as May,  
He is always "her little boy."  
—W. D. Nesbit.

### Riddles

Try these on the children:

1. Why can't you tell a secret in the garden?
2. On which side of a mug is the handle? 3. When are pretty girls like nails? 4. What is the cord in which you cannot tie a knot? 5. What is the difference between a cat and a bullfrog? 6. What is the word rhyming with best, that we don't like? 7. Why is an umbrella like an Easter egg? 8. What is that which is seen three times in each week, twice in every day, but only once in a year? 9. When my tent blows away, what time is it?

(See answers at top of next column.)

### ANSWERS

1. Because the potatoes have eyes and the corn has ears. 2. The outside. 3. When they stay indoors. 4. A cord of wood. 5. A cat has nine lives and a bullfrog croaks every night. 6. Test. 7. It is seldom seen after Lent. 8. The letter E. 9. Tent twenty.

### LONG KNOWN

"Father," said the minister's son, "my teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing. Do they?"

"Perhaps they do, my son," said the venerable clergyman, "but you may tell your teacher that there is a vast difference between a congregation and a collection."

### HEEHAW HEEHAW

A small boy entered a day coach on a zero day and left the door open. An irate man shouted: "Shut that door, you damned brat. Were you raised in a barn?" The boy did and then sat down and wept. The irate one felt sorry and said: "Buddy, I didn't mean to speak so harshly and hurt your feelings."

"Oh! mister. You didn't hurt my feelings. I was raised in a barn and every time I hear a jackass bray it makes me so homesick that I always cry. Just can't help it."

### NOT HER JOB

An English school teacher received this note from the mother of one of her more unruly pupils:

"Dear Miss: You rite me about whippin' Sammy. I give you permission to beet him eny time it is necessary to lern his lessens. He is jes' like his father—you haft to lern him with a club. Pound nolege into him ef he wont git it eny other way—I want him to git it—and don't pay eny attenshun to what his father may say—I'll handle him myself."

### FATHER VS. SON

Donald—You promised me six pence if I was top boy at school, an' I've been top boy two weeks running.

Father (reluctantly)—Well, here's a shilling, but ye must gi'e up studying so hard. It's no guid for ye.

Tempus certainly does fugit. We feel like the farmer who yelled at his son, "Hey! Get out of bed. Here it is Monday, tomorrow's Tuesday and next day's Wednesday. Half the week gone and nothing done yet!"

## Boy Scout Activities

(Continued from page 79)

January 15th the Scouts went on a hike and passed their firebuilding and cooking tests for the rank of Second Class Scout.

February the 5th. Troop 88 wishes to announce a card party, lunch and dance at the community hall at 8 o'clock. The funds obtained from this party will be used to promote the troop project, photography, and also other activities.

FATHERS and mothers play an increasingly active role in Scouting. Parental interest in the movement may be shown in various ways. Many fathers whose sons are Scouts were Scouts themselves in the early years of the organization. They are now unofficial encouragers of Scouting. Other fathers have official ties with the Boy Scouts, serving as Scoutmasters, assistant Scoutmasters, troop committeemen or in other adult capacities. Some fathers go along on troop hikes, advise on merit badges and share in Scout projects.

Hundreds of troops have mothers' auxiliaries founded on a common maternal interest—the activities of sons in Scouting. These auxiliaries help prepare troop parties, pageants and shows, and engage in other activities which are beneficial to the Scouts.

There are many families in which the Scouting tradition has become firmly fixed. In the King family of Bound Brook, N. J., the father, Dr. Victor L. King, became chairman of the troop committee in 1923 when the youngest of his four sons entered Scouting. In order to maintain companionship with his son Dr. King studied Scouting and met all the requirements until he had qualified as Eagle Scout. His sons in time also became Eagles. One was appointed, on the basis of merit, to the United States delegation at the world jamboree in Denmark in 1924. Another won the Gold Honor Medal for heroism in rescuing two Bound Brook lads from drowning.

Another family with a distinguished Scout record is that of Mr. and Mrs. August Anderson of Duluth, Minn. Mr. Anderson is a troop committeeman. All of his six sons have become Eagle Scouts. In Salt Lake City, Utah, the George C.

Hewes family has made Scouting an important phase of its life. Mrs. Hewes has worked with her three sons on Scout advancement and is said to know as much about Scouting as most Eagle Scouts. Two of her sons are Eagle Scouts and a third is of second-class rank. Mr. Hewes is active as a Sea Scout ship committeeman.—*N. Y. Times.*

## Kilties, Please Note

At Aberdeen, Scotland, recently the Kilt Society (so says a press dispatch) barred the Scottish national dress to women because women's legs from the knee to the ankle are not so proportioned as to permit them to wear kilts "with due dignity." One member, Mr. S. Hutcheson, is reported as having remarked "he would have something serious to say about it if his wife ever wore kilts."

## News About All of Us

### Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Moon have returned to their home in Evanston, after having visited here with Mr. Moon's mother, Mrs. James Moon, Sr.

The Misses Sylvia and Jeanne Mann, of Hanna and Laramie, visited here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann.

George Blakely is on the sick list.

Oscar Brown has moved into the house recently vacated by Richard McLean at "E" Plane.

Miss Catherine Skorup has returned to Washington, D. C., after having visited here with her mother, Mrs. Rado Skorup.

Rudolph Strauss has been confined to his home with illness the past ten days.

John Freeman transacted business in Cheyenne for the U. M. W. of A.

Miss Dorothy Parr, of San Jose, California, is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Parr.

Miss Blanche Ackerlund has returned to her home in Salt Lake City, Utah, after having visited here with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Axel Johnson.

Mrs. Robert McMillan is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Powell have returned from a three weeks visit with relatives in Riverside, California.

Miss June Buxton has returned to the University at Laramie, after a short visit here with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Roberts, Sr.

B. C. Madill, of Pocatello, Idaho, and son, Keith, of Mercer, Idaho, visited at the George N. Darling home.

Robert Uhles has been confined to his home with illness the past three weeks.

Bart Harrison has returned to his home in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, after a week's visit here with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McTee, Jr.

Miss Emma Preece, of Casper, is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. Stanley Preece.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Outsen visited here with Mr. Outsen's father, Chas. Outsen. Mrs. Outsen has returned to Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mr. Outsen to San Francisco, California.

William E. Nelson is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Lola Hatt is visiting relatives in Southern California.

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Mrs. Thomas Coughlin, of Denver, Colorado, is visiting with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Mason.

Mrs. Pete Stokich entertained several children at a party, at her home on Tenth Street, in honor of her daughter, Verlee's, eleventh birthday.

### Reliance

Mrs. Eva Druby has returned to her home in Evanston after spending several weeks at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Richmond are the proud parents of a baby daughter. The little one was named Marilyn Margaret.

The Misses Frances Kuseck and Eloise Sprowell, and James Simvoulakis have returned to Laramie to resume their studies after spending the holidays with their parents here.

Miss Yoshika Hattori has returned to Ogden, Utah, after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hattori.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Ted Martin, whose marriage occurred recently. Mrs. Martin is employed in the Wyoming General Hospital as a nurse.

Miss Lois Baxter, of Ogden, Utah, visited recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter.

Mr. and Mrs. Rene Jacobs and family, of Boulder, visited at the H. E. Buckles home during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Guido Anselmi are now living in the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Case.

Mr. Alvin Portwood has returned from a visit in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Price, of Denver, and Mr. and Mrs. James Pinter, of Dines, visited at the James Kelley home during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parks, of Jackson, Wyoming, visited recently at the S. M. Peppinger home.

Miss Jennie Kovach, of Ogden, Utah, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kovach.

### Superior

Mrs. A. Davis and son, Harold, have returned from Denver and Cheyenne, where they have been visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Mara spent the Christmas holidays in Casper with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney spent Christmas in Cody with Mrs. Keeney's parents.

Miss Gertrude Kamps spent the Christmas holidays in Butte, Montana.

Mr. Bruno Genetti has returned to Farson after spending the holidays in Superior.

Miss Catherine Moser, who is teaching in Casper this year, spent the holidays in Superior with relatives and friends.

Miss Janet Wilson was a recent house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mrs. Elizabeth McGaugh spent the vacation with her son, Rex McGaugh, in Rock Springs.

The Ladies Aid met at the Club House Thursday afternoon, January 6th, with Mrs. Frank Parton as hostess. Mrs. Louis Buffo was elected President.

Mrs. Jack Sparks, of Bingham, Utah, visited recently at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Faddis.

Miss Ethel Woodward entertained at the Teacherage Thursday. Prizes were won by Miss Addie Coffman, first; Miss Elvira Irene, second; Mrs. G. A. Brown, consolation; and Miss Ruth Shipment, guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Roymand Tarter are the parents of a baby born at the Wyoming General Hospital on Wednesday, January 5th.

### Winton

Mrs. J. A. Williams and son, John Albert, were called to Los Angeles on account of the serious condition of her father, who was injured when struck by an automobile.

Mr. Edward Lytle and Miss Mona Schofield, of Des Moines, Iowa, were married during the holiday season. They are making their home in Rock Springs at present.

Tony Tomich, of the U. S. Navy, at San Diego, spent a short furlough visiting with his folks here. Tony has completed his land training, and will go aboard ship when he returns.

Mr. Robert Nesbitt underwent an emergency appendectomy at the hospital in Rock Springs on January 11th. His condition is improving at this writing.

Miss Ida Rudeen, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, spent the Christmas holidays visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Sprowell.

Mrs. George Herd, Sr., has been seriously ill at the hospital in Rock Springs.

The Monthly Safety meeting was held at the Amusement Hall on January 5th. Mr. Pryde was present and gave a very interesting talk on the development of The Union Pacific Coal Company and tonnages produced at the various camps since their starting. Distribution of Safety Awards was made at this meeting.

Tony Jelaco spent the holidays visiting with his parents. Tony attends a school for mutes at Ogden, Utah.

Miss Helen Christensen, of Denver, Colorado, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Christensen.

Mr. Tony Rudelich has returned to his studies at the University of Wyoming, after spending the holidays with his parents.

A shower in honor of Mrs. Robt. McDonald was given at the Community Building on January 11th. Prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. Jas. Gilday and Mrs. Gerald Neal. A dessert luncheon was served at the close of the evening, and Mrs. McDonald received many useful gifts.

Miss Genevieve Dodds was honored at a surprise party on her seventeenth birthday. The evening was spent in dancing, and Miss Dodds received many gifts.

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## Hanna

College students who spent their Christmas vacations here with their parents were Jack Sharrer, of Kemper Military School at Booneville, Missouri; Beth Lee, Marian Stewart, Jack Lee, Frank Maxson, James Smith, and Henry Lemoine, from the University of Wyoming; Corinne McCall from Colorado Womens College, Denver; Clarence Lemoine from Colorado College, Boulder; Albert Molyneux, of Kansas City; and Miss Margaret Buehler, of Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois.

Mrs. S. D. Briggs was called to Denver by the death of her aunt, Mrs. Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Klemola are the proud parents of a son born at the Hanna Hospital, December 30th. He will be named William Wayne.

Miss Dorothy Benedict spent part of her Christmas vacation visiting friends at Cody, Wyoming.

Miss Evelyn Brindley, teacher at Savery, Wyoming, spent the holidays here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brindley.

Miss Doris Sherratt, of Denver, spent Christmas here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sherratt.

Mrs. H. Challender and children, of Cheyenne, visited here with Mrs. Challender's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Milliken, Sr.

Miss Ruth Milliken, who is attending the Wyoming Beauty School in Cheyenne, visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Milliken, during the holidays.

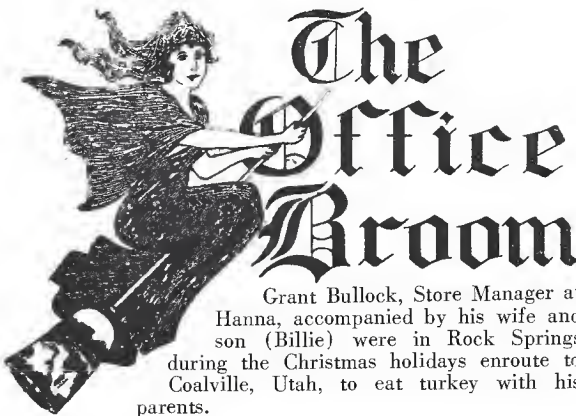
Mrs. Nester Nurmi returned from Finland with her niece, Helen, an orphan, whom she has adopted. Helen is twelve years old and has enrolled in the sixth grade at school.

Albin Klaseen accompanied Dr. Leake to Denver, where he will consult a specialist about his leg.

Mrs. Bramel, of Clearmont, Wyoming, and Gerald Brown, of Arvada, are visiting at the Methodist parsonage.

Mrs. Thos. Meredith and daughter (Marian Jean) visited in Nebraska during the holidays.

The Knights of Pythias Lodge gave their annual dance on New Year's Eve, which was very well attended and enjoyed by all.



Eddie Morgan, Mining Engineer at Hanna, with his wife, spent a pleasant Christmas with his parents at Cheyenne.

J. R. Mann (Foreman No. 8 at Rock Springs) with his wife and two daughters, ate their Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer, at Hanna.

Frank Peterzell and Ann Putz were married at Sts. Cyril and Methodius Catholic Church on December 18th, Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating. Frank is a mining engineer for the Company at Superior, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterzell, while the bride is the daughter of a pioneer family, Mr. and Mrs. John Putz. The groom was graduated from the State University several years ago. Congratulations.

H. C. Livingston, Assistant Chief Engineer, spent a few days in Chicago late in December, checking plans with the contractors for the new tippie and conveyors for the D. O. Clark Mine, Superior. One evening while in the Windy City, he witnessed for the first time a hockey game, and received a thrill that he will not soon forget—says "it's 'action' throughout the entire game, and, talk about football being rough, why hockey is in a class by itself."

Mrs. J. L. Libby and nephew, Albert Mason are back from an extended trip to Southern California. Albert has entered the University at Laramie.

Capt. "Jack" A. Smith, Mining Engineer, left New Years to spend his vacation in Southern California, as has been his custom for a long period.

"Tommy" Turchan, formerly connected with the Engineering Department, called up his mother by long distance telephone New Years morning. Tom is located at Virak, Philippine Islands, and the call came from Manila. He is now in the employ of The Catsenduanes Gold Mining Company, and just signed up for another two years service. Mrs. Turchan says his voice came in quite clear and distinct.

Local Store Manager "Tom" Marshall was "dishing" out the perfectos the date this "squib" was written, the occasion being the arrival of a daughter in the family on January 13th. This makes a fine "threesome"—two boys and a girl.

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